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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

# THE ANNALIST

A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics

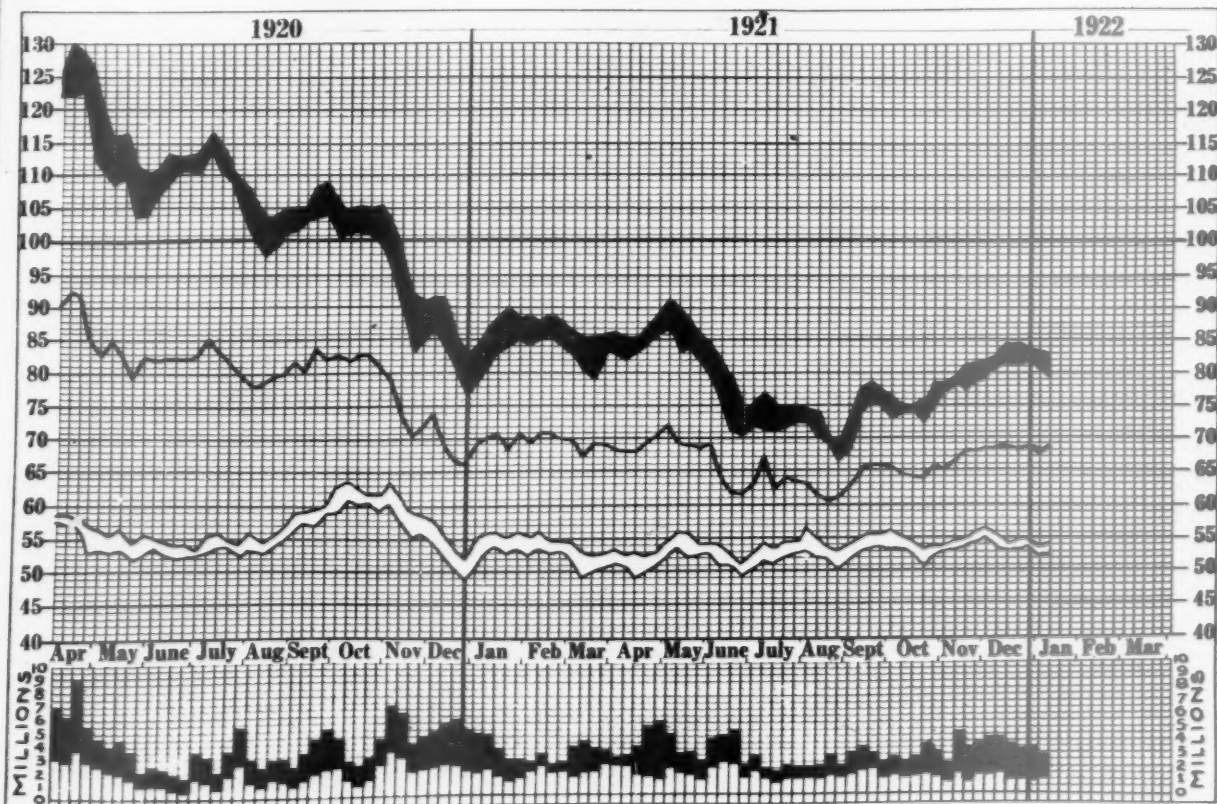
Vol. 19, No. 470

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1922

Ten Cents

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In the upper portion the black line shows the closing average price of fifty stocks, half industrials and half railroads. The black area shows for each week the highest and lowest daily average price of the twenty-five industrials, and the white area the corresponding figures for twenty-five rails. In the lower portion the distance from the base line to the top of the black area shows total weekly volume of sales and the white area weekly volume of the fifty stocks used in the preparation of this chart.

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ASSETS		
CASH on hand, in Federal Reserve Bank, due from Banks, Bankers and United States Treasurer	\$198,675,453.91	
Acceptances of Other Banks	14,564,702.02	\$213,240,155.93
Loans and Discounts	\$526,800,051.66	
United States Bonds, Other Bonds and Securities	47,211,303.94	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	2,640,000.00	576,651,355.60
Bank Buildings		6,060,000.00
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		20,397,343.72
Other Assets		5,559,212.78
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$821,908,068.03</b>
LIABILITIES		
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits	\$101,082,275.88	
Deposits	648,987,438.17	
Reserves (for Taxes, Interest Accrued, et cetera)	3,193,749.49	
Unearned Discount	2,331,672.94	
Items in Transit—Foreign Branches	3,881,611.14	
Circulation	1,717,195.00	
Other Bank Acceptances and Foreign Bills Sold With Our Endorsement	32,362,444.03	
Acceptances, Cash Letters of Credit and Travelers' Checks	22,981,040.25	
Bonds Borrowed	1,958,000.00	
Other Liabilities	3,412,641.13	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$821,908,068.03</b>

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The time within which deposits of bonds and notes of the System may be made under said Plan and Agreement, and within which Certificates of Deposit which are required to be stamped as assenting to the Plan and Agreement may be presented for such stamping, is extended until and including February 4, 1922.

The time within which holders of Preferred Stock and Common Stock may deposit the same under the Plan and Agreement is extended until and including February 4, 1922, but stockholders depositing on or after January 11, 1922, must pay at the time of deposit, in addition to the first instalment payable under the Plan, interest thereon at the rate of 6% per annum from January 7, 1922, to the date of payment.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement may be had from the undersigned Reorganization Managers.

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Dated, New York, January 11, 1922.

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The next several instalments of "America and the World Peace," written by Ray Stannard Baker, appearing in The New York Times every Sunday, will throw light on disarmament controversies pending at Washington, explaining how the different issues were developed in Paris and containing vital passages from the "Big Four's" secret minutes, now open to the public for the first time.

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## Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business  
December Thirty-first, Nineteen Hundred  
Twenty-One.

### RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$44,296,393.08
United States Obligations	20,184,138.50
Other Bonds and Investments	24,621,230.49
Overdrafts	None
Cash and Due from Banks	18,363,839.42
	\$107,465,601.49

### LIABILITIES

Capital	\$6,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	6,067,577.86
Reserves	3,594,547.35
Borrowed from Federal Reserve Bank	3,755,000.00
Circulating Notes	5,434,700.00
Deposits:	
Banks	\$22,570,853.63
Individuals	60,042,922.65
	82,613,776.28
	\$107,465,601.49

### DIVIDEND.

## OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., January 10, 1922.  
The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of One and a Half Dollars (\$1.50) per share on the Capital Stock, payable January 31st, 1922, to the Stockholders of record at the close of business January 26th, 1922. The transfer books will remain open. Dividend checks will be mailed.  
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# THE ANNALIST

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1922

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## Soldier Bonus in Popular Legislative Program

Special Correspondence of The Annalist  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

By Rodney Bean

**L**EADERS of the Harding Administration are endeavoring to shape their legislative program to meet the exigencies of the political situation and, as the first step in that direction, there comes

word from the White House that, with the concurrence of the President, Congress soon will adopt legislation to provide bonus payments to veterans of the World War. At present, there seems little doubt that a bill, following the lines of that which was adopted by the House last year and held up in the Senate at the request of President Harding, will be approved. President Harding, it is understood, has given his sanction to such action, specifying only that Congress at the same time shall provide ways and means to meet the cost of \$2,000,000,000 or more to the Government, which bonus legislation will entail.

Conferences recently held at the White House and in committee rooms of the Senate and House of Representatives have taken into consideration other pressing questions, such as the legislation proposed for the refunding of the allied indebtedness, the permanent tariff and appointment of a "dirt farmer" to the Federal Reserve Board. But the great problem which the Administration is facing is its position in view of the pressure which is being exerted in behalf of bonus legislation.

So far as is known, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, who was not included among those at the White House dinner conference at which the bonus question was discussed, although John T. Adams, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, was invited and attended, has not altered the position he took in his annual report when he said that the Treasury's attitude in opposing bonus legislation had not changed.

Secretary Mellon has insisted that to issue bonds or provide by taxation for the payment of more than \$2,000,000,000 to meet bonus requirements would disrupt the Treasury program. But that argument no longer is to be permitted to obstruct the way.

Many arguments have been advanced for and against the adoption of bonus legislation, and there can be no doubt that a majority of Senators and Representatives, either through honest conviction or because of the politics in the situation, favor early enactment by Congress of what is termed a soldier compensation act. President Harding now has definitely aligned himself with those who express the viewpoint that legislation of the kind should be enacted as a duty of the nation to the men who entered the military service.

This development apparently has ended any doubt of the ultimate result, as whenever a canvass has been taken in either branch of Congress it has shown a substantial majority approving favorable action. The remaining problem is

how to obtain the money to make the payments. Opponents of bonus legislation may just as well accept the decision which has been made, and trim their sails accordingly.

It now seems probable that the legislative program will be shaped somewhat as follows:

1. Consideration of legislation looking to the appointment of a "dirt farmer" to the Federal Reserve Board.
2. Legislation authorizing the Treasury Department to negotiate for the refunding of the war-time obligations of the allied nations held by the United States Government.
3. Soldier bonus legislation.
4. Consideration of treaties to be submitted to the Senate as a result of the decisions of the Conference for the Limitation of Armament.
5. Permanent tariff legislation.

In expressing the belief that Congress soon would adopt bonus legislation and in approving such a step, provided ways and means also were devised to raise the money required, President Harding expressed the opinion that Congress should neither force the Treasury Department to issue bonds nor place much dependence upon ability to make the bonus payments from interest received from the allied debts.

**T**HE President made it plain that he still clung to the belief that flotation of \$2,000,000,000 or more in additional bonds by the Treasury Department would have a very unfortunate effect upon the Government's fiscal program and the general financial and industrial situation, particularly at a time when business is struggling against many odds to get back to something near a normal basis.

There also is a very distinct feeling that any interest which may be received from the allied indebtedness would not go very far toward meeting the total necessary for bonus payments. The truth of the matter is that there appears to be little hope of any substantial interest payments by foreign nations, other than England, for some time. France is in no position to pay, and in making up her budget frankly enough has classified the money owed America as a "political debt," listing it separately. Italy is not much better off.

The interest on the allied indebtedness already accumulated has mounted to something like \$1,000,000,000, and no secret is made of the fact that efforts to force payment of this accumulated interest would be futile. The program, which it is believed will be adopted when refunding becomes a reality, will merge this interest in the principal. Some observers feel that the United States will be fortunate indeed if she obtains \$250,000,000 in interest payments in the next year. And this would be only a fraction of the amount required to meet the demands of such bonus legislation as that adopted by the House.

There also are Administration leaders who do not look with favor on a program which, in a sense, would play off

the ex-service men against the inability of foreign Governments to pay interest on their debts. Such a course, it is held, might have an effect upon the relations between the United States and the foreign nation involved and, as sufficient money could not be obtained, could result in only harm. A part of the money required for the bonus payments might be obtained, but it is doubtful if the results achieved in this direction would compensate for the international complications which might arise. In any circumstances, the situation created by the allied indebtedness is considered delicate enough by Administration officials, and every demand by Congress that interest or principal shall be paid at a certain time and under certain conditions has provided reason for embarrassment.

There also is the point that any proposition to use interest or principal payments by foreign nations to meet bonus requirements is merely a subterfuge. In the end, the burden must be carried by the taxpayer. There can be no quibble on this point, as money collected from foreign nations and applied to bonus payments cannot be used, as had been intended, to reduce the amount which must be collected in taxes to pay interest and principal on Liberty bonds and other Government bond issues. In the end, all public indebtedness must be paid.

The fact is that, up to this time, leaders in Congress have not hit upon any definite or satisfactory plan to raise the money for bonus payments. Of course, it can be raised directly by the adoption of new forms of taxation, possibly a manufacturer's sales tax, such as that proposed by Senator Smoot. If Congress is forced to abandon hope of obtaining money from the interest on allied indebtedness and relinquishes the thought of forcing the Treasury Department to issue bonds to be paid later by increased taxation, some such course as a sales tax would seem inevitable.

Proposals for a sales tax have not found much support in either the Senate or House, largely because the Senators and Representatives have feared that such a tax would not be popular with the masses of people. However, the situation created by adoption of bonus legislation would be somewhat different. Advocates of the principle of the sales tax are certain to urge its adoption, contending that a sales tax, when it is made plain that the proceeds are to be used for bonus payments, would be popularized.

So far, members of Congress have confined their suggestions largely to talk of the possibility of obtaining funds from the interest on the allied indebtedness by the issuance of bonds by the Treasury Department and by various suggestions for a sales tax or other forms of taxation. One proposal made by Representative Bacharach of New Jersey, a Republican member of

the Ways and Means Committee, was for a tax of 3 cents a gallon on gasoline.

Still another suggestion was that, after refunding legislation had been adopted and the allied indebtedness funded into long term bonds, \$1,500,000,000 of these bonds be offered in the market by the Government. The recommendation was made by a prominent Republican member of the House Ways and Means Committee, who expressed the belief that the American Government should guarantee these bonds as to payment of principal and interest. President Harding and Secretary Mellon have consistently opposed Government guarantee when the possibility of the flotation of such bonds for purposes of reduction of taxation in the future has been discussed. The principal, however, is given for what it is worth and as an illustration of the manner in which prominent advocates of the bonus legislation are groping after a solution of the problem of raising the funds to make bonus payments.

**T**HE bonus legislation which it now is proposed to make into law will provide merely for cash payments, but consensus of opinion seems to be that a very large percentage of the former service men, possibly from 80 to 90 per cent., would elect to take the cash. Section 3 of the bill passed by the House contains provisions which have been summarized as follows:

1. Adjusted pay at the rate of \$1 a day for home service and \$1.25 for foreign service. Maximum of \$500 for man without overseas service; \$625 for man with overseas service.
2. Adjusted service certificate (insurance) a paid-up twenty-year endowment policy. The face value of this policy will be 3.38 times the amount that would be received in cash. The face value would be payable to the veteran at the end of twenty years, or, if he dies before the end of twenty years, to the beneficiary of the policy.
3. Vocational training aid of \$1.25 a day while taking a course in vocational training. The amount thus paid in no case would exceed 140 per cent. of what would have been paid in cash.
4. Farm or home aid, 140 per cent. of what would be paid under Option 1 if the money is used to purchase, improve or make payments on approved farm or city or suburban home.
5. Land settlements.

Hearings will be held by House and Senate committees in the hope of hitting upon some scheme which will not prove disastrous from a political viewpoint. But the task is no easy one.

Undoubtedly, Republican leaders are worried about the Congressional elections which are to be held next Fall, since reports they have received from various sections of the country are not all favorable. The new revenue law has not met with popular acclaim, and delay in acting upon other important legislation has not strengthened the confidence of the nation in the present Congress.

Some of the leaders would like to adopt bonus legislation without having to force the taxpayers to pay for it, by either direct or indirect taxation, and that, of course, is an impossibility, no matter what means are adopted to meet

the immediate requirements. The next best thing, from a political standpoint, would be to meet the bonus payments in such a way that the immediate burden would rest as lightly as possible upon the masses. There are Republican leaders in Congress who would be willing to pay a big fee to any one who would solve the riddle for them.

As to the other legislation listed as "imperative," it is the hope of the Administration leaders to get some sort of legislation for the refunding of the al-

lied indebtedness on the statute books without much longer delay. It will be a compromise measure for the legislation originally recommended by Secretary Mellon, and the only question is how substantial a compromise the progressive leaders in the Senate will demand. It is probable that a commission of five members, most of whom must be confirmed by the Senate, will be granted power of a reasonably wide scope.

Progressive members of the Senate, including the agricultural bloc, are determined to obtain the appointment of a representative of the farmers on the Federal Reserve Board. President Harding has expressed willingness to make such an appointment, but objects to an amendment to the law which would command him to do so. With his promise to appoint a farmer representative in their pockets, the leaders of the agricultural bloc may simply "provide for"

and not "direct," in such amendment as is adopted.

Talk of permanent tariff legislation still brings a frown to the faces of Administration leaders and the progressives of Congress. President Harding has urged adoption at this session. Indications are that the adoption of legislation in final form will not come before late in the Spring or the Summer. Definite decision on even the general principles of the bill has not yet been reached.

## The Legislative Week in Washington

Special Correspondence of The Annalist  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

THE long controversy over the installation of automatic train stop and train control devices on the railroads of the nation was ended when the Interstate Commerce Commission issued an order directing forty-nine important railroads to equip congested sections of their main lines by July 1, 1924. The carriers have until March 15 to show cause why the order should not become effective. The commission declared that tests had proved the devices practicable.

The War Finance Corporation announced the sale of an additional \$6,768,400 worth of railroad equipment trust certificates. The total amount sold by the Government to date, at par plus accrued interest, is \$147,391,400.

Information comes from the White House that President Harding believes Congress will adopt soldier bonus legislation soon and that he will not oppose such action in the event that Congress, at the same time, provides ways and means to raise the funds. The President discouraged plans looking to payment of the bonus with interest on the allied debts or by the flotation of a Government bond issue.

Some Republican leaders in Congress offer the suggestion that money for bonus payments be raised by floating \$4,000,000,000 worth of long term bonds, got from the British Government after refunding of the war-time debt is carried out. They would have the American Government guarantee the bonds as to principal and interest. Another suggestion is for a manufacturers' sales tax. No decision has been reached.

Announcement is made in high Administration quarters that the Government has reached no decision concerning representation at the proposed international economic and financial conference at Genoa. The American officials are skeptical about the invitation to the Soviet Government of Russia and also want to know just what subjects the proposed conference will consider before accepting the invitation. The resignation of Premier Briand of France, it is believed, has placed the fate of the conference in doubt.

The Appropriations Committee of the House reported the Post Office Appropriation bill, carrying substantially \$554,000,000, with provision for the air-mail service eliminated. In its original

form the bill carried \$1,935,000 for the air-mail service.

American trade with European countries was greater by \$775,000,000 in 1921 than the last pre-war year, 1913, according to an estimate based on eleven months' statistics gathered by the Department of Commerce. Exports for the past year were estimated at \$2,380,000,000 by the Department, as against \$1,500,000,000 in 1913, and imports for 1921 were placed at \$760,000,000, compared with \$865,000,000 in 1913.

SENATOR McCUMBER of North Dakota was selected by the Committee on Committees as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee to succeed the late Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania. This is the first time in many years that the Chairmanship has gone to a Western State. Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey was selected as a member of the Finance Committee.

Timber in the United States is being consumed four times as rapidly as it is being grown. W. B. Greeley, Chief of the Forest Service, told the House Agricultural Committee in urging Federal legislation to conserve the country's forests.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, considering means to relieve crowded Federal Court dockets, virtually agreed to sidetrack the House bill creating twenty-two new judgeships and to substitute the Senate measure providing for eighteen additional Judges-at-large.

Early action is expected on an amendment to the Federal Reserve law providing for the appointment of a representative of the farmers on the board. As President Harding has indicated that he is willing to make such an appointment, the amendment will not be so shaped as to direct that this be done.

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, and other railroad executives, appearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission, testified that the railroads were not in financial condition to grant general rate reductions at this time. The commission is urged to retain 6 per cent. as a fair return on valuation after March 1, when the provision in the Transportation act specifying that figure expires.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has fixed Jan. 23 as the date for the meeting of the representatives of agriculture and allied industries for the national agricultural conference at Washington.

## The Week in Canada

Special Correspondence of The Annalist

ALTHOUGH it is generally conceded by financial and industrial authorities that but a modicum of improvement can be expected in Canadian trade conditions in the current year—at any rate, until a good harvest is assured—a pre-concerted movement is in process of development with a view to getting the best possible business results. In order to meet as far as possible the financial necessities of the country and borrow as little as possible from the United States, the public is urged to economize in non-essentials and increase its savings. Insistence on Government and municipal economy is naturally much in evidence. On the other hand, industrial companies, building contractors, exchanges and such organizations as the Rotary Club are, since the new year, openly utilizing newspapers and billboards with a view to both stimulating judicious expenditure and strengthening confidence in the country's future.

The situation between the Government of Ontario and the Provincial Hydroelectric Commission in regard to the radial electric railway policy of the latter is becoming increasingly acute. When the commission was appointed about twelve years ago its activities were confined to the distribution of hydroelectric energy developed at Niagara Falls. Since then its activities have been extended to the development of hydroelectric power as well, with the result that it now has about a dozen plants—the new Chippawa-Queenston plant among them—and is distributing among the municipalities approximately 400,000 horsepower, which will be largely increased when the Chippawa-Queenston plant is equipped to capacity. With a view to supplying an outlet for all the power contemplated in its development program, the commission embarked upon the running of radial electric railways, in pursuance of

which it acquired ownership of certain lines, the bonds of which were guaranteed by the Provincial Government of the day. However, this program did not cease with the lines acquired. On the contrary, it included the acquisition of other existing lines and the building of others. When the Farmer-Labor Government came into power two years ago the new Premier, Mr. Drury, decided that, as his Government was to be called upon to guarantee the bonds for the projected expansion, and as the lines, both existing and contemplated, parallel steam railways, a commission of experts should investigate the financial possibilities of the undertaking. After sitting for about twelve months the commission reported against the main features of the scheme, and, furthermore, urged the Government not to undertake the guaranteeing of the bonds. Since then the Hydroelectric Commission has carried on a vigorous campaign designed to induce municipalities along the contemplated routes to undertake the carrying out of the condemned plan by themselves assuming the guarantees. As a result of this propaganda the municipalities in the municipal elections of ten days ago endorsed the proposition, Toronto alone deciding to pay for the existing line running to Guelph, and hand its operation over to the commission. The Hon. Mr. Drury has declared that the vote was illegal, the municipalities not having first obtained the consent of the Government to its submission, and he intimates that in the ensuing session of the Legislature amendments to the act under which the commission was originally created will be made with a view to the Government's obtaining a closer check on its activities. While the details of his proposed legislation have not yet been made public, it is understood that Mr. Drury contemplates the creation of a Minister of Power, who

shall have direct supervision over the commission's activities. Financial authorities generally approve of the stand he has taken.

Quite a little excitement was created a few days ago by the announcement that forty-two prominent financial men in Montreal had been subpoenaed to appear in court with all books and papers relating to their dealings with both the Merchants' Bank and the brokerage house of Thornton Davidson & Co., whose failure is believed to have entailed a loss of about \$4,000,000 to the bank. Among those subpoenaed is Sir Montague Allen, the President of the defunct bank, who in the process of his examination confessed that, until quite recently, even he was unaware of the extent to which Thornton Davidson & Co. were indebted to his bank. Further interesting facts

are expected to be revealed as the examination before the Court proceeds. At the annual convention of the Canadian Bankers' Association a few months ago it was stated that there was no reason why any important changes should be made in the Canadian Banking act, which is due for its regular ten-year revision by Parliament in 1923. Since the unexpected failure of the Merchants' Bank and the circumstances so far known regarding its cause this opinion no longer obtains, at least as far as the public is concerned. That the new Government at Ottawa is in line with public opinion on this point is evident from the announcement that a royal commission is to be appointed in the next session of Parliament to investigate banking conditions in general and the Banking act in particular.



### DIGEST

of the

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Bonds

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# Bad Debts Under the New Tax Law

By N. F. Ross, C. P. A.



UNTIL recently, the Federal Tax law on the treatment of bad or doubtful debts was narrow and its enforcement by the Treasury Department very rigid. For tax purposes the balance of an account receivable was either "all good" or "all bad." No gradations in goodness or badness were recognized. No gradual decline in value could be reflected in returns; no intermediate valuations were permitted. Even when it was known that an amount could not conceivably be collected in full, so long as, in the honest judgment of the taxpayer, some amount, however small, might still be recovered, the uncollectable portion could not be charged off as lost. The account had to be kept intact for tax purposes. When it was believed, finally, that the last payments had been made by the debtor, then and not till then could the loss be treated as an income tax deduction.

The general effect of these regulations was to postpone deduction for such items beyond the true period of loss. Taxpayers chafed under the compulsion to write off nothing until everything was worthless. The delays of litigation and bankruptcy proceedings are notorious, and, aside from that, creditors are reluctant to admit total worthlessness; they cling to the belief that some amount may still be salvaged and prefer to recognize a partial loss and reflect it on their books; or, when very doubtful about certain accounts, to keep some nominal amounts alive so that their collection may be more effectively prosecuted. Again, they may favor the practice of setting up a reserve for uncollectable accounts, so that losses of this nature may be distributed more or less evenly over all periods.

With some show of reluctance, Congress, in recent session, was prevailed upon to recognize these preferences of business men. It will, accordingly, be found that, both with respect to individuals and corporations, previous practice has been radically altered. The Revenue act of 1921 now permits deductions for "debts ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the taxable year (or in the discretion of the Commissioner, a reasonable addition to a reserve for bad debts); and, when satisfied that a debt is recoverable only in part, the Commissioner may allow such debt to be charged off in part."

A close scrutiny of this provision will reveal three possible ways of treating bad debts. First, it must be observed that the previous law on worthless debts has been re-enacted in toto. The 1918 law on this point was brief and recognized only "debts ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the taxable year." This language, one naturally concludes, has the same meaning in both acts. Hence, it would be fair to assume that the framers of the present law of 1921 contemplated that the old practice, by which only totally worthless debts were deductible, might still be continued. There may be rare cases in which this may have advantages for the taxpayer.

On that theory, the new law but adds alternative options to the old practice. It modifies it or rather supplements it, subject to discretion of the Commissioner, in two particulars: (1) One may adopt a scheme by which a combined amount, representing both totally worthless debts and partly worthless debts, may be deducted. (2) A reserve for bad debts may be established, the amounts credited to that reserve, instead of the actual loss, to form the annual income tax deduction.

Official views on the bad debts provision of the law are contained in Treasury Decision 3262, issued under date of

Dec. 21, 1921. Strangely, this decision seems to ignore the possibility of continuing the old practice under the new law, despite the obvious meaning of its language. It may be that it is addressed only to the changes recently enacted and that the Rules Drafting Committee at Washington assumes that taxpayers will understand that they are under no duty to choose from the new methods now offered, but, if so, they have failed to state that fact clearly. It prescribes procedure as though the old practice had been definitely repealed. It offers the taxpayer, regardless of his past accounting practice, the election of one of the only two new methods referred to in the proceeding as supplementary options, and such choice will be binding upon him for the future, unless permission to change is granted by the Commissioner.

In theory, it does not matter what method of providing for bad debts is followed, so long as it is followed consistently—in the long run, the true total loss must be reflected; but, in fact, the presence of high tax rates followed by reduced rates may make the period in which losses are claimed very important. Nor can the need for following a method through consistently be stressed too much, for, as will be demonstrated by the present discussion, a shifting of the basis may throw things out of line. As a result, certain losses may fall between the two stools of a new method and a superseded method and the taxpayer be deprived of important income deductions. This is just what will happen to "bad debts" upon the choice of a reserve basis. Many taxpayers who have clamored for the recognition of the "bad debts" reserve for income tax purposes, will be surprised and mortified at the consequence to them, of the introduction of the reserve method.

THE law on this point is unmistakable. Among deductions, it says, may be included, "in the discretion of the Commissioner, a reasonable addition to a reserve for bad debts." This provision covers the year 1921 and subsequent years and obviously means to permit only a reasonable annual addition. However, giving the term "reasonable" the meaning of ordinary fairness, it might be reasonable in the circumstances to permit adjustment of past returns, so as to work up to a proper reserve at Dec. 31, 1920, consistently; but the law governing returns of earlier years forbids that, even if the tax authorities were disposed to acknowledge it. In the same sense, it might also be reasonable in the first year of this new provision to recognize as a deduction the full amount necessary to set up the reserve at the close of the first year (1921) instead of merely the normal annual addition for that year; but, again, there would be no warrant in law for that concession.

Although reserves for bad debts did not exist in the eyes of previous tax laws, they nevertheless were to be found on taxpayers' books. There was no prohibition against taxpayers maintaining them. In fact, for purposes of the excess profits taxes, they had the status of surplus and were included in invested capital. To comprehend the effect of having followed a reserve basis, it is necessary to understand the accounting technique of setting up a reserve. A reserve is created frequently by charging expenses with a given amount and simultaneously crediting a reserve for a like amount. The charge to expenses serves in lieu of specific actual items of loss, on bad debts and generally has the effect of charging for losses in advance of their occurrence. When losses actually occur the reserve is reduced by

their amount. Where an amount for future losses has been charged in advance at any given moment, there naturally must be a balance waiting to be used up. In practice, to determine taxable income, the procedure always was to adjust book income, by substituting for the amount reserved the amount actually charged to the reserve for specific losses. Hence, the balances in the reserve have never been deducted for tax purposes; and it has just been decreed that, as to those choosing to continue the reserve method, such amounts in reserves as of Dec. 31, 1920, will never be deducted. They are definitely relegated to the past. For tax purposes they have been condemned without compensation. The rules just issued, following the letter of the law, provide that, "taxpayers who have, prior to 1921, maintained a reserve account for bad debts may deduct a reasonable addition to such reserves in lieu of a deduction for such specific bad debt items. \* \* \* Where a reserve account is maintained debts ascertained to be worthless in whole or in part should be charged against the reserve and not deducted from income." The fact that the opening balance of this reserve, as distinguished from the reasonable additions since Dec. 31, 1920, represents amounts never deducted in a previous income tax return, apparently calls for no discriminatory treatment of the doubtful accounts outstanding Dec. 31, 1920. The anticipated loss on these accounts, of which the opening balance in the reserve was but a rough measure, when definitized in 1921 or later, is by the new law rendered non-deductible.

The rule just cited does not cover one point that is bound to arise. The reserve for bad debts at Dec. 31, 1920, in a given case may be greater than is truly necessary as gauged by acceptable tests. What is the status of that excess? It has never been deducted in tax returns. Like all these reserves for excess profits tax purposes it was treated as surplus and included as invested capital, and, if reasonable additions to this reserve are made in the future, the excess will not be called upon to absorb future losses. Logically, as an accounting matter, this excess over a reasonable reserve should be permitted to be returned to surplus, thereby reversing the original entries setting it up.

A transfer to surplus of the excess reserve would be consistent with another section of the rules. That section governs taxpayers not previously on a reserve basis but now electing it. It provides that "taxpayers who have not, heretofore, maintained such reserve accounts may now elect to do so and, in such case, shall proceed to determine the amount of the reserve that should reasonably have been set up as at Dec. 31, 1920 (which shall not be deducted in computing net income), and in respect of 1921 and subsequent years may add a reasonable addition to such reserve and deduct the amount in computing taxable net income."

Here, it will be noted, the rules are specific on the point already discussed, namely, that the reserve to be set up as at Dec. 31, 1920, may not be deducted in computing net income. In setting the reserve up as of that date for the first time, the amount set up must be such as would have been reserved had the taxpayer always been on a reasonable reserve basis. From this flows the conclusion that, even if one had always been on a reserve basis, the amount of the reserve should not be more than is reasonable, and that it may be reduced if needed to make it so. To rule otherwise would aggravate what is already a hardship to those who desire officially to adopt a reserve basis. It would not be fair to increase the amount that is

barred from income tax deductions, beyond the figure of a reasonable reserve, merely because of an accounting practice which heretofore was not binding upon the department for tax purposes.

Generally speaking, for reasons that will not now be stated, it is desirable that taxpayers should be on a reserve basis, and it would be unfortunate if any grounds existed for their hesitating to adopt it. The fact that the amount of bad debts reserve as at Dec. 31, 1920, will not be deductible will probably give some pause, but, if all other choices brought the same consequences, the hesitation would be brief. However, if there is some other method at hand whereby an equivalent amount can be deducted, even if that method is not so sound from a true accounting standpoint, many taxpayers will adopt it, preferring tax saving to accounting perfection.

The second method, the alternative to the reserve basis offered by the official rule, grants this opportunity. Under it all accounts not deducted in an income tax return prior to 1921 may be inspected and appraised and, "where all the surrounding and attending circumstances indicate that the debt is worthless, either wholly or in part, the part thereof which is worthless and charged off or written down to a nominal amount on the books of the taxpayer shall be allowed as a deduction in computing net income."

Under this method there is no non-deductible amount that corresponds to the reasonable reserve as of Dec. 31, 1920. There is no suggestion that "write offs" after 1920 will be restricted to such proportion of any loss as may be ascribed to that period. There is only one point at which the question of partial worthlessness attributed to a period prior to 1921 may be raised. As will be shown later, there it rises because of the taxpayer's accounting methods. Even then the rule does not deny the deduction; it may only compel postponement.

The obvious disparity under the two official methods in the treatment of losses that may be said to have "accrued" at Dec. 31, 1920, will no doubt bring complaints from taxpayers preferring the reserve basis. It is not predicted that the department will amend its rules, but it must be remembered that such changes have been made in the past, and, if made, a charge is more likely to be made adverse to the taxpayer.

Under the "appraisal" method the writing off of totally worthless accounts in 1921 and later raises only questions of proof of worthlessness. For new accounts arising out of transactions in 1921 and later the right to charge off for worthlessness in whole or in part is also unquestioned. It is in connection with partially worthless accounts that existed

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at Dec. 31, 1920, that the rules prescribe two forms of treatment, depending upon prior methods of accounting.

Where the books follow the previous strict income tax standard of keeping accounts intact until declared completely dead, accounts, if found partly worthless at the close of 1921, although partially worthless in an earlier period, will be nevertheless chargeable in part against 1921. Thus, an account for \$1,000, if appraised at Dec. 31, 1920, would have been valued at \$400. At the close of 1921 its value is still \$400. The partial loss of \$600 may be deducted in the 1921 return.

However, had that part been charged off on the books prior to Jan. 1, 1921 (presumably by reducing the account or setting up a specific reserve), that part by itself may not be deducted in 1921 unless the whole account is found worthless

or of a nominal value in 1921. The right to deduct this amount for tax purposes is not permanently denied, it will be noted. The rule provides only that it be postponed until such time as the whole amount becomes worthless. Thus, by the sheer chance of having followed a certain accounting method (which was immaterial until 1921 for tax purposes), the right to the piecemeal writing down of certain bad accounts outstanding Dec. 31, 1920, is withdrawn. Other taxpayers, similarly circumstanced excepting for the accounting, may write this amount off in 1921. Because of the drop in rates for 1922 this may be a serious discrimination. This distinction does not follow the dictates of the law. It is apparently aimed at taxpayers who may desire to clean their books of admittedly doubtful items in 1921, while the excess profits tax is still in force. In their

case the books confess to the accumulation of worthlessness in their accounts. Where books have not been so kept, the worthlessness is just as real. If the rule has any merit, it should be based on the facts and made applicable to all taxpayers. Of course, the books may be taken as reflecting the facts, whereas in other cases the facts will have to be developed. This discrimination, no doubt, will also give rise to considerable criticism from taxpayers.

The department prescribes no general formula for determining reasonable additions to reserves. It recognizes that these will vary with types of business and general business conditions. It does require, however, that taxpayers, adopting the reserve method, shall submit certain data with the return. These data include the volume of business, the percentage, unless satisfactory evidence that

total amount of notes and accounts receivable at the beginning and close of the period, and the amounts charged against the reserve.

A taxpayer not on a reserve basis may not charge off a debt in part unless he is able to demonstrate, with a reasonable degree of certainty, the amount that is uncollectible, and, in determining whether a debt is worthless in whole or in part, the Commissioner will consider pertinent evidence. This evidence will include value of collateral securing debt, if any, and the financial condition of the debtor.

In the case of banks and other corporations subject to governmental supervision, the findings of officials with respect to the worth of debts will be accepted, unless satisfactory evidence that such findings do not contain the facts is produced.

## The South American Investment Field

By Latinus



NEW field for investment of American capital was opened in South America when the bankers of the United States made a loan to Bolivia of \$2,430,000 in January, 1909.

That operation was without precedent and was not repeated until several years later. The bankers appeared to lose interest in placing money at a low rate of interest with Latin American Governments when they found they could easily lend their money more profitably to enterprises within the United States or elsewhere abroad.

Europe, on the other hand, has, from a very early date, maintained an organized system of loans to certain American Governments and has been perfectly informed concerning the conditions prevailing in each country as to solvency, credit, internal stability and even national character. Bankers such as Rothschild knew how and to whom to loan money in Latin America. Although, in some cases, a real guarantee was arranged, in others the mere signature of the Government sufficed. Interest was always low, with long-term payments, which comported with the rate of interest and low dividends then current on capital in Europe.

Greater or less earnings were derived from the original quotation figures on bonds which, in certain cases, reached the verge of a veritable depreciation. Bonds were launched on the market with a discount of 30 per cent. or more; that is to say, for each £100 of indebtedness the borrower received £65 or £75 cash, but was obligated to pay interest and amortization on £100. The capitalists knew that the risk of lending with guarantees to certain unstable Governments was but relative, since there were ways of forcing collection. Also, delay or suspension of the external debt became the source of many difficulties in countries subject to convulsions or dominated by dictators, as in Venezuela when German war vessels appeared off the coast under orders to secure payment or bombard.

That recourse to force, contrary to the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, gave rise to the so-called "Drago Doctrine," a complement to the former, the principle of which is that coercion for the collection of international indebtedness should be abolished. It is curious to note, however, that although the latter doctrine was enunciated by an Argentine publicist, Argentina has not availed herself of the principle in any measure; indeed, that republic, as in the case of Brazil and Chile, either before or subsequently to its enunciation, never needed to avail itself of the protection of that principle.

The relations of creditor and debtor between Europe and Latin America were initiated in 1823, when the Government of Chile contracted a loan in London—the proceeds of which Chile shared with Peru—with the purpose of consolidating

the independence of that country which had been achieved four years earlier by Chilean and Argentine arms. Peru did not figure in that transaction as a co-debtor country, but as a direct debtor to Chile, which Government has the honor of having been the first to merit credit from Europe after the consummation of the independence.

During the ninety years that passed from that time down to the war of 1914 it can be said that it has been European gold which has solved all the financial difficulties of South America and, be it said also, which brought about some of those difficulties. The greater part of the public works in the most advanced of the countries have been carried out through the medium of advantageous loans; but, unfortunately, the credit has been diverted in some embryonic countries to foment internal disorder and excite the jealousy of local leaders.

These lessons from the financial history of South America should be carefully examined by North American bankers before opening the doors of their credit to Governments born of revolution and accustomed to continued upheavals. The mere natural resources of a country afford no guarantee to investments if that country is not solidly organized and if its public men are not men of orderly minds controlled by worthy traditions. It is true that the guarantee of customs and other revenues may insure repayment; but the steps to be taken to make those guarantees effective would be very painful and distasteful to the public opinion of the Continent. When the guarantee remains in the hands of a debtor it frequently becomes illusory.

From 1915 the larger part of the bonds representing the South American debt to Europe went toward the payment which the Allies made to the United States for the purchase of materials or for transfers of credits and, from that time on, the debtor Governments began to take up their coupons in New York and not in London or Paris.

I mentioned above the first credit operation put through in the United States by Bolivia in 1909. That loan constituted an exception which is explained by the fact that Bolivia had met with difficulties in Europe. The first ordinary operation consummated since the outbreak of the European war was a small loan for hydraulic works at Valparaiso—\$471,000—the bonds of which were guaranteed by the Government of Chile. A short time thereafter, in 1917, Bolivia negotiated a loan of \$2,400,000, and from that time no new Latin American paper was presented upon the New York market because the United States had entered the war and obligated their entire financial resources.

The timidity of North American bankers in opening negotiations of that character with South American Governments contrasted notably with their generosity

in taking up the issues of great industrial companies of North America which were operating in South America. In 1913 the Chile Copper Company issued \$15,000,000, and in 1917 \$35,000,000; the Braden Copper Company got loans of \$20,000,000 in February, 1916, and the Central Argentine Railway \$15,000,000 in February, 1917.

In general that attitude of confidence in private enterprises and of reserve toward Governments under the protection of which those companies were operating was exactly contrary to the policy of European bankers whose favor was readily forthcoming to the Governments, but restricted toward private enterprises.

Shortly after the conclusion of the World War talk was heard in Wall Street of South American loans and in 1919 \$8,500,000 was distributed between the municipalities of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, guaranteed by the Federal Government of Brazil.

That step gave rise to favorable comment, since the public absorbed the issues with apparent ease. In January, 1921, the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, raised \$10,000,000 in the open market; in February following, the Government of Chile contracted for \$24,000,000. In June the Government of Brazil got \$25,000,000; in August Uruguay placed bonds for \$7,500,000; in September the Argentine Government issued and sold \$50,000,000 worth of its bonds; in October the municipality of Rio de Janeiro obtained \$12,000,000 and in that same month the Chilean Government placed bonds for \$20,000,000 in two parcels.

All who were familiar with the conduct of those large transactions could testify that the American bankers went to extreme lengths in their study of each particular case, and the municipalities and Governments favored with the credit were required to submit an extensive analysis of their resources and methods. Data that were familiar and ordinarily superfluous to Europeans in any questionnaire of importance were, nevertheless, the object of investigation on the part of the New York bankers or groups of bankers. A total ignorance of the organization, capacity, economic and financial history, territorial characteristics and even the form of government, in the soliciting countries was revealed by the questions propounded by the financiers. Diversified antecedents and mountains of statistics had to be assembled in order to present an approximate moral and material physiognomy of the prospective debtor.

Some of the loans above enumerated are guaranteed by rights over public and municipal property; but others are impressed with no tangible guarantee and with nothing more than the promise that such guarantee would be forthcoming in case the debtor should give a mortgage to secure some subsequent loan arranged for in any market. The loans made to

Chile and Argentina are covered by that clause.

When Chile negotiated her first loan of \$24,000,000 for the State Railways she refused to give a material guarantee of any description, alleging that in the hundred years of the service of her public debt she had never given such guarantees, nor had there been a single instance of suspension or delay of a single day in the payment of her bonds' coupons. She was able to show that during the civil war of 1891 both contending parties transferred to Europe money sufficient to take care of the national debt, with the result that during that year of grave crises for the country, when creditors doubtless looked for a suspension of payment, her payments were made twice over—they were duplicated—and the credit of the country remained at its accustomed and enviable level.

The period between 1918 and 1920 may be described as decisive in creating financial ties between the United States and South American countries of the highest moral and effective responsibility. During that period the road was opened to epical commercial activity. Furthermore, it is worthy of note that in 1921, which was a year of great depression in business, South America was nevertheless the most propitious for public credit. Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and Chile have impressed upon the American public their substantial financial stability in spite of the depression in the export business or the weakness of exchange.

In the future the commercial relations of those countries with the United States will rest not alone upon the favorable outcome of the market and cash payments, but will have for a basis the mutual confidence between country and country which has materialized in the acceptance of internal or external securities of those Governments by bankers in daily commercial transactions with private individuals.

In a way, therefore, while European market conditions remain adverse, the public credit of those countries stands transferred from Europe to the United States. In resume, the present indebtedness to the United States of the South American countries is as follows:

The Argentine Government	\$50,000,000
The Chilean Government	44,000,000
The Brazilian Government	25,000,000
The Government of Uruguay	7,500,000
The Bolivian Government	4,900,000

The municipal and industrial indebtedness is as follows:

Chile	\$30,000,000
Brazil	28,500,000
Argentina	15,000,000
*Peru	8,000,000

\* Cerro Pasco Mining Company.

Finally, it should be taken into account that the population of Chile is 4,500,000, that of Argentina 10,000,000, and Brazil 25,000,000, which shows that Chile is the country in which proportionately, the largest amount of American money is invested.



# The True Basis of an International Currency

By Dr. R. Estcourt



FEW years ago any discussion of an international currency was regarded as academical rather than practical. Today it has become a matter of immediate moment, ranking with such ur-

gent questions as disarmament or stabilization of exchange. The people of these United States have so long enjoyed the benefits of free movement between one State and another, free trade between all the forty-eight States of the Federation, and a single system of currency, that there is a natural tendency to underestimate the difficulties of bringing about an extension of these advantages to the rest of the world.

Each day makes it more apparent that the problem of war must eventually find its solution in a universal State or Federation of States; that the relative shrinkage of the world due to rapid travel, telephonic communication and widespread dissemination of news and literature must tend to bind the peoples into a single social unit. When, however, we pass to the corollary of a universal medium of exchange entry is made into a more complex area. The belief is too general that, like religion, philosophy, legislation, jurisprudence, taxation and finance require little, if any, preliminary study or natural qualification, that election to office or license to practice immediately endows any individual with all the requisite insight. It is not that the underlying principles are really difficult of ascertainment, but that people are brought up to believe that mere "horse-sense" is all that is necessary for filling any position involving these matters; they have not been sufficiently taught that a recognition of vital principles is essential to an intelligent comprehension of the duties of an office. Something more is necessary than popularity, good fellowship, honesty or the support of a political organization. The banking world is not likely to be led astray. Its principles have become so deeply engrained as to constitute a second nature. But the extreme plausibility of some scheme might easily lead to a popular demand in deference to which powerful opportunist politicians might override sane convictions. Such a peril makes it necessary to be on guard constantly against the spread of unsound principles.

Although not reduced to such simple terms in the last analysis, the principles on which commerce is maintained will be found to be resolvable into the following brief statements:

1. The only true basis for any currency is realized value, in a condition to be exchangeable immediately or within a very brief period in response to an existing effective demand.
2. The only true unit of currency is the bill of exchange or some medium of exchange possessing the intrinsic characteristics of a bill of exchange.
3. For the determination of the value of collateral with sufficient rapidity for the purposes of commerce a Stock Exchange is essential. Therefore, under present conditions, whatever abuses may rightly or wrongly be attributed to such an institution, a Stock Exchange is an indispensable adjunct to modern banking, offering advantages that far outweigh any other considerations concerning its existence.

On close examination it will be found that the negotiability of an instrument of exchange is in direct proportion to the proximity of the transfer of the goods represented, in obedience to an effective demand for such goods. Consequently, where the instrument represents gold, it is immediately negotiable at its full face value, because gold is a commodity that is always in greater effective demand than supply and is everywhere in the civilized world exchangeable for values in desirable commodities of any sort. A bill of exchange drawn by a Government usually represents gold and, therefore, passes at its face value in normal times.

A bill of exchange drawn by a commercial house against existing values in other commodities, although expressed in terms of gold, is in fact not intended for a transfer of gold, but of the goods against which it was drawn. Consequently, the varying rates of discount applied to such instruments result from an extremely complicated interplay of considerations of market conditions, immediately brought into operation in the specific transaction, but coming into operation automatically through a subtle psychological application to the aggregate intelligence of a body of men trained in the true principles of banking. A careful examination of the variations in discount and negotiability will reveal a remarkably orderly relationship to facts, not so much to the facts that govern long terms as to the facts that apply to the moment of the transaction. Thus an instrument of exchange presented by a house that has established a reputation for an approximate certainty of ability to deliver the goods within the period set out will command the best terms that the currency market of the moment can offer. The estimated probability of a possible divergence from the precise implications of the exchange will regulate all the gradations from the best terms to the most onerous. For this reason unimproved real estate cannot form a true basis of currency. The greater its valuation the more difficult is its exchange. Thus we reach the paradox of that which has the highest ultimate value having no immediate value whatever.

FEW currency problems present a more puzzling aspect to uninitiated than the fact that real estate and all that appertains to what might be included in such a category is furthest removed from the head of the list of things that constitute a true basis for the issue of currency. It was the inability to grasp this fact that led to the fiasco of the assignats issued by the physiocratic party of the Government of the first French Republic. The issue of the assignats was based on the estimated value of the land of France, apparently an excellent security, but in practice found to be worthless. The bare note of hand of a man of a certain reputation stands far above any mortgageable property, as has been pointed out by one who stands among the gods of the banking world. The giver of the note of hand may be "worth" an insignificant sum compared with the owner of real estate, but, for the purposes of issuing currency, his ability to deliver immediately exchangeable goods within an agreed term is the determining factor.

To meet what is, in a sense, an unwarranted difficulty, the lawyer-financier steps in and forms a corporation to mortgage the land. The corporation issues shares, each of which represents a claim to a minute fraction of the interest collectible in respect of the mortgage. The value of the share is the capitalized value of such claim and the amount of such value can then be easily ascertained by a Stock Exchange. So soon as such value has been thus determined the shares become good collateral for the issue of currency. This peculiar result arises out of what some would call a legal fiction, but what is, in reality, a most profound fact. It is summed up in the earliest dicta of any treatise on the law of real estate where one will find the statement that land cannot be sold or transferred; only the title to land can be so dealt with. This is not a distinction without a difference, but a very real difference, which finds its full justification at the bank counter.

A practical illustration will most quickly facilitate the realization of the truth of the preceding remarks. The writer was interested in a business

formed into a corporation with a capitalization of \$350,000. Its assets were a well-built, well-equipped factory valued at \$170,000. In that factory, under patent rights, a commodity was produced that yielded a net profit of about \$35,000 per annum, after proper allowance for depreciation and renewals. Prior to an official quotation by the Stock Exchange and an active market in the shares, no bank would issue currency against them. So soon as the Stock Exchange officially quoted the shares, their market value was above par, and any bank considered them good collateral for the issue of currency up to 70 per cent. of their market value. Presently, through a change in tariff which doubled the price of the raw material, the entire profit was swept away and the business continued as a philanthropic concern capable only of paying wages and upkeep, not even Directors' fees. Soon its shares ceased to be a security for the issue of currency. As their prices rapidly fell the banks called in their advances, and the quotation became what is known as "nominal," vulgarly, junk or breaking-up price. Yet the factory was still there, together with the extensive freehold ground on which it stood. It was brick-built, of very substantial construction, and maintained in perfect repair. The machinery had been maintained at highest efficiency and added to by improved appliances. No amendment of the tariff being obtainable, the works were sold, and realized in the open market only \$75,000. At once they became a stable value of land, water, buildings, factories, &c. Yet on this stable value no bank would issue currency. Only with great difficulty could it be privately mortgaged for 50 or 60 per cent. of \$75,000. Thus as a going concern producing a profit the business was valued as good for currency to an amount of at least \$220,000, while still as a going concern, but producing no profit, it was not good for any currency issue, but only for a private mortgage of about \$40,000. Obviously the currency value had been based on the capitalized value of the income to be derived from the business and not in any way on the value of the land, buildings or machinery. The income represented immediately exchangeable value; the fixed possession had no such qualification.

Notwithstanding such experiences, which are of every-day occurrence, experiences from which may readily be ad ded the truth of the principles laid down at the commencement of this article, one finds people glibly advocating proposals that set at defiance the basic principles that have been established by long custom and are supported by the most accurate reasoning. These proposals are by no means confined to the uninstructed. They often emanate from men of considerable authority, just as fiscal administrators of high standing have been found to advocate a tax on bread as most equitable. Thus there has recently been advanced a proposal that "property in all forms" should be made a basis for an issue of international currency, that every individual or corporation in any country should have the right to obtain an issue of currency against any property held by such individual or corporation. It is assumed that the real values of the world are stable and that these values are "land, water powers, buildings, railroad and steamship properties, factories, mines, forests, fisheries and their products and labor." The words "and labor" are quite unnecessary for the consideration of the proposition, but they could not be fairly omitted here because it is just possible that in those words might be a concealed proviso that would become important under certain conditions of discussion. Those conditions, however, need

not concern us on this occasion, especially as labor has not anywhere been introduced into the subsequent elucidation of the proposition. It is suggested that there should be a central world bank governed by an international monetary commission, with authority to issue through its subsidiaries in the various countries currency to the amount of 50 per cent. of the valuation of their property. The local banks would be responsible for "guaranteeing the existence of the property and its values and holding mortgage thereon as security for the money issue." The system is expected to be no more complex than the operations of the Federal Land Banks and Federal Reserve Banks.

IN the first place, to think a mortgage held by a local bank as proper security for an international currency, or any currency, is to start out with the dangerous major premise of the physiocrats or something so near it as to be indistinguishable. The items enumerated as stable values exist in the aggregate in greater mass in China, Russia and Brazil than in this country. Those countries would, therefore, come to be entitled to a larger issue of international currency than the United States of America. If any one doubts that this result would follow he has only to go to the Philippines, where a native administration has been proceeding on these lines, and it has become necessary for our Federal Government to take drastic steps to bring the bank back to sound banking conditions. The Philippine valuations, if applied to such large areas as the three previously enumerated, would result in putting into international circulation an amount of currency that would reduce the United States to a fourth or fifth position in the world of finance, a position that obviously would not accord with the facts.

The prime source of error in misunderstanding the banker's position is a failure to realize the confusion that has arisen between possession and property. The confusion has been of gradual growth through centuries. Bankers, however, have never been misled. From the dawn of civilization bankers have adhered to an accurate perception of the basis of currency as defined in the opening of this article. That basis is property as distinguished from possession. In all matters of real estate the mortgagee owns the property interest, the mortgagor is the possessor. Yet this is exactly contrary to the vulgar interpretation. Intrinsically, property is that which has been produced by labor applied to natural resources. In all ancient communities the term meant that which could be made the subject of larceny. Everything that is the subject of larceny can be made the subject of a bill of exchange. In this sense, land, water powers, buildings, railroads, factories, mines, forests and fisheries are not property. They are possessions. They are not the subject of larceny nor of bills of exchange. But, for purposes of taxation, they have been lumped together with property. This association is largely responsible for the confusion that renders difficult a proper appreciation of a banker's position and his accurate perception of what can be a basis for the issue of currency. For legal purposes property may mean "something that can be owned and possessed and taken from one and transferred to another," but something more than mere possession is necessary for the issue of currency. The value of possessions is potential. At any moment, through the intervention of an entrepreneur, the right of possession may be turned into property, but, until this has occurred, the object remains as a mere possession and is not property in the historical sense nor in the sense understood by modern finance. A man of property is essentially one who owns "the capitalized value of the power—however



acquired—of appropriating to his personal use the value produced by the exertions of others, without any legal obligation to render any personal service in return." This alone is the property with which a banker will deal. When it is subdivided into shares and valued by the Stock Exchange it becomes a collateral for the issue of currency. A gold mine in Colorado or California with a steady output can be capitalized as a corporation and currency safely can be issued on the security of its shares. The shares will be immediately valued by every Stock Exchange in the civilized world. But, directly such mine ceases to be a going concern, it is in the same category as a potential gold mine in China without development, entirely worthless as a basis for currency. The Chinese reef might have assays indicative of a profit far beyond anything ever realized from such an undertaking in this country, but it would not be a true basis for the issue of currency until it was developed and its output actually on the international market. Then the bills of exchange drawn against such product would be good basis for the issue of currency, as would also any document representing the capitalized value of the right to appropriate the ultimate profit on the transaction or any subdivision of such right in the form of shares in the undertaking. The only previous form in which the possession could be utilized as a basis for currency would be, as already shown, by means of a mortgage by a corporation whose shares had a Stock Exchange valuation. Yet what

actually would then be used would be the property created by the mortgagees and their money, not the possession of the so-called "stable value." The Stock Exchange valuation of the shares in such a case would bear far more on the reputation of the Directors of the corporation and their known perception of values translatable into property than on any regard for the mere stable value of something in a distant land.

THE considerations set forth indicate clearly what is necessary as a preliminary to any utilization of the potential wealth of foreign countries as a basis for the issue of international currency. Before such basis can be attained, work must be done either by a corporation or by the State in which the possession exists. A corporation can enter on the business with reasonable security only for a title to the "property" when created, not necessarily a title to the possession of the stable values. The State can undertake the work only by means of forced labor, as in Grecian days, or by financing the undertaking internally by its own currency. In this last case we immediately return to present conditions wherein the States concerned cannot operate in this way because their currency is worthless; that is to say, the State security for currency, the anticipation of taxation, has been already exhausted. To those who disagree with the contentions advanced this position would appear to result from arguing in a circle, because just here they would contend that their remedy could be applied, and

that currency could be issued on the stable values of the possessions in their present condition of nondevelopment. But it has already been shown that no true basis for currency exists in the stable values of the possessions while undeveloped. Currency issued against such values would almost immediately depreciate to the status of assignats. By forced labor the possessions can be turned into property. That was the resource of owners of stable values in all ages, even in this country up to the date of the Civil War. But today there exists a great antipathy to such a process. It would alienate more than it would gain. Thus we are forced back to the former position in which the first step is a mortgage of the possession by a corporation whose shares are acceptable as collateral for an issue of currency that can then be used in developing the possessions into true property. By this means the wheels would be set going for unlimited legitimate expansion. The States themselves cannot advance such a mortgage, because they have no currency of international value through having already exhausted the basis of State issues. To some extent the State might borrow on a newly created basis of the power to tax the output of such properties when developed. The capitalized value of such power would be a true basis for currency. But what sort of a valuation would be set upon it by the Stock Exchanges? Probably very much the value that would be given to the shares of a corporation formed of a bankrupt and his family for mortgag-

ing some stable value alleged to be possessed by him in a foreign country. Thus we return to the previous position that these admittedly vast potential values enshrined in the possessions of foreign insolvent States are scarcely capable of being translated into negotiable property without the intervention of a corporation that is already in command of currency that has international value under existing conditions. The sooner this is realized the better for the whole civilized world. Then we shall see that the urgent matter is to enable such corporations to operate freely by entirely removing the political restrictions that at present frustrate their efforts in that direction. There are countries that may be unwilling to recognize drafts on their assets which their existing Governments did not authorize, as unwilling as we are to recognize Confederate notes, and yet as capable as we are of loyally keeping to a bargain made under existing conditions which both they and we recognize. So soon as the preliminary work has been performed by corporations and realized wealth ready for exchange brought into existence, there will be no lack of a genuine international currency that will then inevitably be based on the bills of exchange drawn against such immediately exchangeable values. That currency will come into existence of its own accord. So soon as it attains sufficient relative proportions to the similarly based currency of other countries it will pass at its par value anywhere in the civilized world. The essential primary condition is development.

## Coffee Cultivation Colombia's Principal Industry

By M. Garcia-Pena

U. S. Representative of "El Espectador"



THE principal industry of Colombia is the cultivation of coffee. It is the second largest coffee-producing country in the world, and, without exaggeration, it produces the finest grades. Colombian coffee holds a prominent place in most of the world's markets, and is rivaled only by the East India and Mocha coffees, which have been known for a longer period. Many experts state that there is a difference in quality between the Colombian and Oriental coffees, particularly if the best qualities of Colombian coffee are considered, for example, those known as Bucaramanga or Medellin.

Colombia has taken advantage of the opportunities of its soil for the best cultivation of coffee, and about 25 per cent. of its producing soil is under coffee acreage. It can be said with truth that 60 per cent. of Colombia's purchasing power in the foreign markets is based upon the coffee industry.

Coffee is important to such an extent that the national economic condition rises and falls with the coffee market. Dependent upon the high or low quotations of coffee in foreign markets is the national life of Colombia. High quotations mean good times; low quotations mean correspondingly poorer times.

American financiers, understanding the conditions in Colombia, by carefully studying the coffee market know when it is advisable to inaugurate a campaign for the introduction of a new article into the country or when the country offers better advantages for the entrance of foreign capital dependent on local conditions. Manufacturers or exporters who have carefully studied this point know that this is true through the good results which they have achieved.

The cultivation of coffee is not expensive, since, in general, the cost of living is low in Colombia. Notwithstanding difficulties encountered because of the distance and character of transportation the final results leave far more than sufficient to overcome the many processes and expenses attendant on the collection of the bean until it is put in

condition for sale in New York, which is the largest market in the world for Colombian coffee. The coffee centres, with the exception of Medellin, Bogota and Cucuta, are distant from railroads or automobile roads, and the transportation of the coffee is made by muleback to either Magdalena or Cauca River, thence by river boat to port of export. This occurs in Bucaramanga, Manizales, Cauca and other centres. In those sections where there are no railroads the exporters of coffee pay about \$70 per ton for a distance of about sixty miles.

Each of these coffee centres would supply sufficient cargo to make a railroad a profitable investment. For this reason the construction of railroads in Colombia should be carefully considered by the American investors as a means whereby the funds invested should show a very attractive return.

The Colombian coffee is characterized by a delicious aroma and taste. At the same time it contains more sustaining qualities than any other coffee. These qualities are particularly noted in the better types of Bucaramanga and Medellin. In fact, Medellin coffee sells for higher prices in New York than the Bucaramanga qualities, but this is due to the fact that the Medellin brand is much better known.

The coffee district of Bucaramanga is in the State of Santander, on the slopes of the Colombian Andes Mountains, in a region of mild tropical climate. The soil is very fertile and it is impregnated with volcanic substances, all of which contribute to the production of a quality of coffee second to none. Unfortunately this section is devoid of railroads, there-

fore it has not been able to develop the coffee industry to a greater extent.

According to the records the largest coffee centres of production are:

	Bags.
Antioquia (Medellin).....	350,000
Cundinamarca (Bogota).....	250,000
Caldas (Manizales).....	250,000
Cauca .....	80,000
Magdalena .....	60,000
Norte de Santander (Cucuta) ..	200,000
Santander (Bucaramanga).....	200,000
Tolima .....	80,000
Valle (Cauca).....	60,000
Total .....	1,530,000
(One bag is equal to 135 pounds net weight.)	

In the last two years producers of coffee in Colombia have seen the advantage of starting a systematic propaganda in the United States by American experts in advertising. There has been talk of a voluntary impost on the coffee exports, with the object of using these funds for advertising, but up to the moment nothing has come of it. El Espectador, the largest daily newspaper in Colombia, has worked very hard in this direction, and, through its very important influence on public opinion, it is probable that within a short time it will be able to unite the coffee growers in order to organize and evolve the best plan to carry out an advertising campaign in the United States. A campaign of advertising showing the advantages in the use of Colombian coffee would naturally produce the best results and cause a greater demand and resultant higher prices.

For many years the United States has been the best market for Colombian coffee, and, due to the economic advantages of its public, this nation is able to pay

for Colombian coffee prices Europe is not able to pay.

Colombia is able to increase considerably its production of coffee. At the present time it produces about 1,500,000 bags yearly, which at the actual market price represents about \$30,000,000. Notwithstanding this the production could be increased four or five times. The most essential requirement to make it an economic advantage to increase the production is that railroads be constructed in order to cheapen the cost of transportation and expedite the shipment for export.

Comparing the statistics on coffee production in 1906 with today there has been an increase of more than 75 per cent. in a period of about fifteen years. The accompanying table will show the development of the industry.

The continued growth of the coffee industry and the desire of the producers to better the quality of the bean daily augment the demand for machinery and other modern agricultural implements needed in the coffee industry.

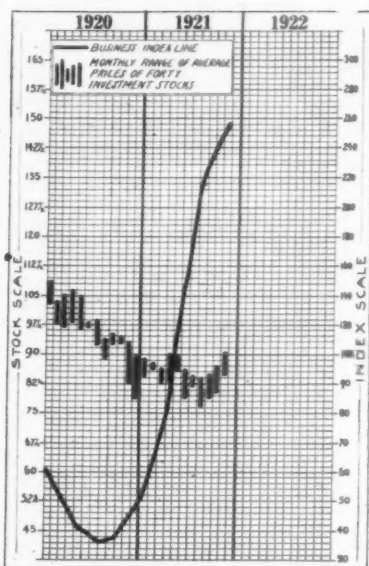
Although Colombia produces platinum, oil, gold and other important articles of export, for many years coffee will be its chief industry.

### A Correction

ELSEWHERE in this issue of THE ANNALIST there is reprinted the first page of the statistical record of the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange for 1921 which appeared in the annual number of THE ANNALIST last week. The loss of a line of type in this issue caused all quotations on the first page to move down one line, so that they apply not to the stock listed opposite each one, but to the stock listed one space above. The same date and page number as in the annual issue have been given to this reprinted page, so that persons preserving the annual number as a matter of record may paste this corrected page into the annual magazine. At the same time the opportunity has been taken to include several other corrections in the same table, for instance, where figures were poorly reproduced in the printing and leave some uncertainty as to the exact quotations intended. These are reprinted on Page 139.



# The Annalist Barometer and Business Index Line



THE ANNALIST Business Index Number for November is 256. Stocks in November made a high of 91.1 and a low of 84, thus continuing the rise which began in September. This successive upward movement of the market through the last three months may be taken as an indication that the turn has come and that the rise forecast in November of last year has actually begun. It should be noted, however, that no movement of the index line predicts this unless stress be laid upon the negative fact that it has not forecast a downward turn.

In the November forecast a year ago it was stated that stocks would make bottom in that month or in December, that they would rally in January, yield in February, to a secondary downward pressure for an indeterminate period and then start upward on a sustained movement. It is this movement which, apparently, has begun.

As to business it was predicted that the collapse then in progress would continue until August, when reaction would begin. This forecast has been amply justified by the facts, for business revival did begin in August and has continued since, slowly, perhaps, but surely none the less.

The next move of the index line to be looked for is a turn downward. Such turns may be mere fluctuations, which will be noted at the times they occur, but, if the line maintains the degree of accuracy it has already recorded, no persistent downward movement of the market can commence without due notification by a downward turn of the line.

WITH the turn into the new year such predictions as came to pass were tinged with an optimism that was apparently justified in every particular. Yet it must be confessed that realization thus far has been lacking. Instead of the auspicious start that was predicted the year 1922 has in some particulars made rather a lame beginning. It seemed almost as if the onward circumstances had been saved up so that the pleasure of the old year might not be dimmed in its holiday season. At all events actual happenings, and rumors of those that might come to pass, have served to shake confidence or to raise doubts as to the outlook in the ensuing months.

And yet in a discriminating analysis nothing has transpired in affairs regarding this country and its business and banking situation which should be construed as holding ominous portent for the future. In the light of such rosy predictions as fell from the lips of leaders in banking and industry affairs it cannot be denied that certain clouds wholly unexpected have arisen, but in a broad gauge view of the situation one cannot help but be impressed with the favorable conditions and there is no reason, if one dissects underlying forces, for believing that the trend toward normal has been arrested. Undoubtedly many persons were of the opinion that some magic change was to come with the turn into the new year, and in such instances there is probably disappointment. But it was wholly unjustified that the public should expect that the magic was to be wrought by the substitution of 1922 for 1921. It must be a long and tortuous path that business must follow before attaining that stability and prosperity which go with normal business conditions. There was no reason for expecting that a boom was to take place immediately that the old year had gone out. Conservative leaders in business and finance had never expected that a miracle was to be performed; they had never anticipated that there was to be a sudden revival of industry on a plane commensurate with the capacity to turn out goods. Just as the process of recovery was slow in the latter months of 1921, so it could not be other than a moderate rehabilitation that would take place in the year that is with us.

Reports which come to hand from various quarters indicate that business has been somewhat halted, but who could expect that it would be otherwise in a period when inventory appraisals are being made and when business and industry are gathering themselves for another campaign of accomplishment.

Possibly the one discouraging factor has come to light in the last few days and this relates not to domestic but to foreign conditions. The fall of the Briand Cabinet was disconcerting, for it left a doubt as to the accomplishments to be secured as a result of the disarmament conference at Washington and the economic conference in Europe. Naturally anything which tends to prolong the instability such as exists in Europe today cannot be considered as other than an unfavorable omen, but it may be that the situation will right itself and that no serious disruption will ensue. At all events the payment of German reparations due in this month is well under way and on Friday of last week credits of substantial size were made available for payments in this country.

The total showed between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000. Possibly this payment has been completed some readjustment of affairs may take place, so that the pressure against Germany in reparations demands will not be so great. But whatever the outcome in this respect the fact remains that Europe is advancing toward normal, even though the progress in such a direction is attended by events which are a bit puzzling.

That there is no serious doubt in this country is evidenced by the action of the security markets, and particularly the bond market, where the absorption of new issues has indicated no abatement of reinvestment demand. The market for old issues has perhaps slowed down a bit, but such a development is a natural outgrowth to the tremendous rise which has taken place. It is probable that this rise in the old line issues has not been entirely governed by investment demands. There is a strong suspicion that sluggishness in the stock market has brought about a transfer of speculative endeavor to investment issues, but at any rate the rise in prices is merely discounting the fall in money which rules not only at a low rate, but is also in plentiful supply, whether it be for time or demand loans.

Another drop in the rate on acceptances may perhaps be taken as evidence that the rediscount rate at the Federal Reserve banks will be lower in the near future. The reserve ratio during the last week, brought about by the increase in gold reserve, the cutting down of rediscounts, the decrease in deposits and the decrease in note circulation, certainly established a position for another cut in the reserve bank ratio in the New York district as well as in the country at large.

## Stocks

THE action of the stock market last week could not be described as other than irregular. There was evidence of underlying strength in that prices failed to recede on the unfavorable foreign news which came to light, and from this it may be assumed that stocks are in strong hands. Still one cannot get away from the fact that the buoyancy which has preceded the rise is entirely lacking. Such upturns as took place were influenced primarily by pool operations, inaugurated when it was evident some weeks ago that there was to be a plentiful supply of time money. But pools do not make a market, except in an artificial degree. Taking an issue which is comparatively small, the amount of floating supply and moving it forward is not a task of great proportions. This seems to have been the situation in the last few days, and when the market is so far removed from actual trade and banking developments it is doubtful whether the price changes hold any particular degree of significance.

In certain issues it is no doubt true that the market has been discounting the future. But the future is at best clouded, and no direct inference can be drawn. Certain broad influences stand out. For instance, it is pretty generally accepted that the Mexican oil fields are still in a state of incipient development, and the future life of Mexican oil production depends not on the present fields, but on such development work as may be accomplished in the discovery of new locations. The railroad situation cannot hold other than a high degree of doubt except it be admitted that constructive efforts are being undertaken. In the steel trade it is agreed that recovery must be a slow operation, and that a real revival is still months in the future. In the light of all this it is not surprising that the public has failed to be enticed into speculative channels. It is generally agreed that the word of financial distress, and in the case of such companies are in difficulties there is an influence which permeates the whole market structure. One failure more than discounts many accomplishments on the road to stabilization.

It is perhaps significant that the market of the last week failed to disclose any degree of buoyancy in the light of easier money conditions, which are expected to prevail for a long time to come. A renewal rate of 3 per cent. and a ruling rate of 3½ per cent. should make, if conditions were ripe for a rally in the stock market, but this has not taken place, except in the pool-controlled issues. In short, the public is not convinced that business has attained a sound footing.

There has been some investment buying of the better-grade railroad stocks, but even in this group there has been a fine degree of discrimination. In general, agreement that improvement in the rail situation depends largely upon the improvement in business. The question of economics has been gone into at great length, and probably every measure of gain for net income has been subtracted from its source. The fact remains that the net return on investment for the year ended Oct. 31 of last year was 2.75 per cent., and net operating income in 1921 was probably not in excess of \$600,000,000, which is insufficient to pay for fixed charges.

At best the stock market is clouded with doubts, and nothing definite can be determined upon the next several weeks of the endeavors of pool operators are successful it may be that a public following will be attracted to the market, but it is quite certain that nothing of spectacular quality will take place. The best opinion is inclined to the belief that the stock market for some weeks to come may drift into a trading affair with minor fluctuations.

## Bonds

THE bond market throughout the entire week displayed a decided tendency toward higher prices. The decrease in the volume of new offerings for the last three weeks no doubt has been a strong factor in this advance, but the continued ease in the money market, leading a good many well-posted investors to look for a further reduction in the Federal Reserve rate, furnished the greatest impetus. Liberty issues and Victory bonds were most conspicuous in the rise, and the high-grade rails and industrials were not tardy when a definite trend was established.

New issues were scarce last week, the most noteworthy being the small volume of municipal offerings. Among the more important flotations were \$2,500,000 Eastern Manufacturing Company first mortgage sinking fund 7s, due 1938, at 96, yielding 7.40 per cent.; \$1,750,000 United States Automotive Corporation first mortgage collateral 8s,

due 1931, at 99½, to yield about 8 per cent.; \$1,000,000 Great Northern Railway first and refunding 4½s, due 1961, at a price to yield 4½ per cent.; \$1,750,000 Salt Lake City 5½s per cent. tax anticipation notes, maturing this year, on a 4.50 per cent. basis; \$320,000 City of Charleston (W. Va.) public improvement 5s, maturing 1929, 1932 and 1935, at prices to yield 4.75 per cent.; \$4,500,000 State of North Carolina 5s, due 1937 to 1952, at prices yielding from 4.75 to 4.65 per cent., according to maturity; \$500,000 Louisville (Ky.) 4½s per cent. sewer bonds, due 1960, on a 4.30 per cent. basis; \$500,000 City of Cleveland (Ohio) 4½s, due 1966, at 104, to yield 4.30 per cent.; \$1,822,000 Kings County Lighting Company first refunding mortgage 6½s, due 1954, at 99½; \$6,000,000 State of Louisiana Serial Port Commission 5s, due 1931 to 1971, at prices yielding 4.85 to 4.75 per cent., according to maturity; \$400,000 Cattaraugus County (N. Y.) 5 per cent. highway bonds, due 1927 to 1934, at prices yielding 4.20 to 4.25 per cent.

The market for municipal bonds was rather inactive, though, in most cases, prices were maintained at their recent high levels. Toward the end of the week increasing interest was shown in the recent issue of New York City 4½s.

Liberty bonds recorded good advances, several issues setting new high prices since 1919. Victory issues were most notable in this connection, the 4½s touching 100.30 and the 3½s 100.26. In the course of the week the first 4½s gained a fraction to 97.76; the second 4½s rose ¾, to 97.70; the third 4½s advanced ½, to 97.66, and the fourth 4½s gained ¾, to 97.96. Practically all of the rails followed the trail blazed by the Liberties, and in this class of securities new high prices were recorded also. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe general mortgage 4s advanced 2½, to 88½; Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s advanced 3 points, to 92½; Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s, after the slump encountered near their clearance day, displayed considerable strength, closing the week at 71½, up 3½; Erie issues all suffered losses early in the week, but most of these were regained by Friday, and in some cases, notably the Series D 4s, the week's trading resulted in an advance. Of the St. Paul issues the 4s of 1925, general 4½s and convertible 4½s all made fractional advances, but the refunding 4½s lost ¾, to 55½; Denver & Rio Grande refunding 5s advanced 1½ in active trading, to 45½; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific refunding 4s gained more than a point, to 77½; Grand Trunk 6s, after holding close to par for so long, finally broke loose, and advanced 2 points, to 102½, by the end of the week. The other Canadian railroad issues were strong, Canadian Northern 7s gaining a point, to 110½, and the 6½s jumping 2½, to 110½, a new high for this issue; Virginian Railway first 5s rose 1¼, to 90; Union Pacific first 4s gained 2 points, to 90, and West Shore 4s advanced 2½, to 81.

The industrial list showed general advances, too, though not to the same extent as the rails. The copper issues were strengthened by the announcement that Anaconda expected to resume mining operations after Feb. 1. Chile Copper convertible 7s advanced 1½, to 101, and the collateral trust 6s rose 2½, to 86½; American Smelting and Refining first 5s gained over 2 points, to 87½; Diamond Match Company 7½s closed the week at 106, up a fraction, after having crossed 110 earlier in the week; United States Steel sinking fund 5s touched 100½ in the week; International Mercantile Marine 6s gained 1½, to 91½; Steel and Tube Company of America 7s made a fractional advance, to 98½; United States Rubber 5s and 7½s both scored gains of a fraction, the former closing at 87 and the latter at 105½; International Paper refunding 5s lost a fraction, to 86½; Kelly-Springfield Tire Company 8s gained 1½, to 104; Goodyear Tire and Rubber 8s of 1941 advanced over 2 points, to 137½, but the 8s of 1931 fell fractionally, to 98½; Standard Oil Company of New York 6½ per cent. debentures advanced 2 points, to 108½; United States Realty and Improvement 4s closed the week at 84, their record high price.

Public utility issues followed the general upward trend. The volume of transactions was light, but quotations showed a tendency to jump on any active inquiry. The Interborough Rapid Transit 5s showed signs of a heavy demand. These bonds maintained a steady upward course throughout the week, advancing from 56 to 58½. Third Avenue Railway adjustment 5s and first 5s gained fractions, to 48½ and 88½, respectively. Western Union Telegraph 6½s rose ½, to 107½; Duquesne Light collateral 6s were in good demand, making a net gain of ½, to 101. New York Telephone 6s of 1941 got up a fraction to 103, and Northwestern Bell 7s gained almost a point, to 106½. Montana Power Company Series A 5s rose ¼, to 94.

Several good advances were recorded in the Foreign Government list. The resignation of Premier Briand halted a rapid rise in the French issues, though the effect on obligations of other countries was not marked. United Kingdom 5½s of 1927 gained about a point, to 95½, and the 1929 issue advanced a like amount, to 100½, a new high record. Swiss 8s lost a point, to 114. Queensland 7s gained ½, to 107½. Dominion of Canada 5½s of 1929 were very active, registering a net gain for the week of 1½, to 99½. City of Zurich 5s gained a point, to 108. Belgian 8s gained 1½, to 106. Republic of Uruguay 8s responded to insistent rumors of new financing by advancing 1½, to 104½. Dominican Republic 5s advanced rapidly toward the week's close, gaining almost 3 points, to 88½. Other South American issues were firm, and there were few changes of more than a fraction in either direction. French Government 8s got over par again, and the 7½s gained a fraction, to 95. Japanese Government 4 and 4½ per cent. issues all advanced fractionally in the week.

An interesting recent development is the increased inquiry for bonds of the Russian Government. The 5½s, payable in dollars, were sold last Thursday at 22, compared with a price of 16 several weeks ago, and the 5½s have registered a like advance, to 20.

## Money

DISTINCT signs of easiness in the money market were evidenced during the last week. Demand loans ranged from 3 to 4 per cent., with a ruling rate of 3½ per cent., and on Tuesday of last week, when renewals were negotiated at 3½ per cent., one had to go back as far as July 1, 1918, to find an equivalent rate. On that day money loaned at 3 per cent., the lowest rate since Nov. 3, 1921. Fixed period funds moved apace with demand money, with the volume of offerings increasingly heavier as the week progressed. Half and half money went at

4½ per cent., and all industrial collateral at 4½ per cent., a rate unequalled since the Summer of 1917.

Brokers reported a difficulty in placing funds, and a large amount of money went begging, so to speak. How long the easier money rate will continue in the New York district is problematical. Already there is evidence that interior banks are withdrawing money from this market, and if this be the case it may ultimately lead to a slight hardening of rates. The commercial paper market broadened, but a scarcity of choice named paper was noticeable. At the week's close acceptances dropped to a purchase price of 3½ and a sale price at 3½ per cent., as compared with 4½ and 4½ per cent. earlier in the week. Call loans against acceptances ruled at 3½ per cent.

## Foreign Exchange

THE market for foreign exchanges was irregular during the last week, influences as to price trend developing rather in London than in local quarters. There was a stimulus to be derived from a betterment of quotations abroad and rates responded accordingly, but as offerings increased quotations tapered off and often net losses were recorded. Probably the outstanding development had to do with French francs which suffered a sharp decline on the news of the resignation of the Briand Cabinet. From an early 8.35 francs fell off to 8.09½ on Thursday. There was some recovery on Friday, but it was not particularly convincing.

Sterling fluctuated between \$4.23½ and \$4.21½, the former being the highest rate since Dec. 12 of last year, when exchange on London rose to \$4.24½, which was the high for the year.

Announcement by the Italian Government that it had allotted a huge sum to the Italian Bank, which was in difficulties, stiffened the rate on lire, and on Friday checks on Rome moved up to 4.37½.

German marks felt none of the influences

Continued on Page 139

## Stocks—Transactions—Bonds

### STOCKS, SHARES

Week Ended Jan. 14, 1922

	1922	1921	1920
Monday	517,295	1,154,960	1,079,674
Tuesday	465,729	1,063,300	890,932
Wednesday	454,890	839,125	1,215,735
Thursday	500,385	832,100	904,974
Friday	609,689	517,819	1,048,930
Saturday	428,405	274,691	494,224
Total, week	2,976,113	4,711,905	5,724,469
Year to date	6,377,974	9,445,593	13,063,321

### BONDS (PAR VALUE)

	1922	1921	1920
Monday	\$19,032,400	\$13,368,200	\$15,352,100
Tuesday	28,439,200	12,391,500	17,984,250
Wednesday	28,999,850	13,343,800	15,908,500
Thursday	21,925,050	15,448,200	17,322,200
Friday	26,436,000	12,608,000	13,531,500
Saturday	13,240,650	5,571,200	7,728,000
Total, week	\$138,064,150	\$72,932,900	\$87,526,550
Year to date	212,956,650	155,452,250	197,736,150

In detail the bond dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

	Jan. 14, '22	Jan. 15, '21	Changes
Corps.	\$44,991,500	\$24,956,500	+\$20,035,000
Liberty	82,115,150	42,673,400	+ 39,441,750
Foreign	10,576,500	5,206,000	+ 5,370,500
State	10,000	.....	+ 10,000
City	371,000	97,000	+ 274,000
Total, all..	\$138,064,150	\$72,932,900	+\$65,131,250

## Stocks—Averages—Bonds

### TWENTY-FIVE RAILROADS

	High	Low	Last	Net Same Day	Ch'ge Last Yr.
Jan. 9	53.45	52.65	52.91	-.37	56.31
Jan. 10	53.12	52.57	53.01	+.10	56.17
Jan. 11	53.50	53.00	53.40	+.39	55.29
Jan. 12	54.00	53.54	53.83	+.40	54.64
Jan. 13	54.43	53.70	54.19	+.39	54.87
Jan. 14	54.79	54.24	54.66	+.47	55.14

### TWENTY-FIVE INDUSTRIALS

	High	Low	Last	Net Same Day	Ch'ge Last Yr.
Jan. 9	81.44	80.33	80.69	-.52	86.81
Jan. 10	80.88	79.86	80.63	-.06	87.64
Jan. 11	81.68	80.72	81.52	+.89	87.38
Jan. 12	81.96	80.94	81.34	-.18	85.79
Jan. 13	82.57	81.11	82.31	+.37	85.64
Jan. 14	83.00	82.39	82.77	+.46	86.48

### COMBINED AVERAGE—50 STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Net Same Day	Ch'ge Last Yr.
Jan. 9	67.44	66.40	66.80	-.44	71.07
Jan. 10	67.00	66.21	66.82	+.02	71.40
Jan. 11	67.58	66.88	67.46	+.44	71.43
Jan. 12	67.99	67.24	67.58	+.12	70.21
Jan. 13	68.50	67.45	68.25	+.47	70.25
Jan. 14	68.89	68.31	68.71	+.46	70.81

### BONDS—FORTY ISSUES

	High	Low	Last	Net Same Day	Ch'ge Last Yr.
Jan. 9	75.46	75.46	75.46	0.00	75.46
Jan. 10	76.01	76.01	76.01	0.00	76.01
Jan. 11	76.22	76.22	76.22	0.00	76.22
Jan. 12	76.40	76.40	76.40	0.00	76.40
Jan. 13	76.87	76.87	76.87	0.00	76.87
Jan. 14	77.05	77.05	77.05	0.00	77.05

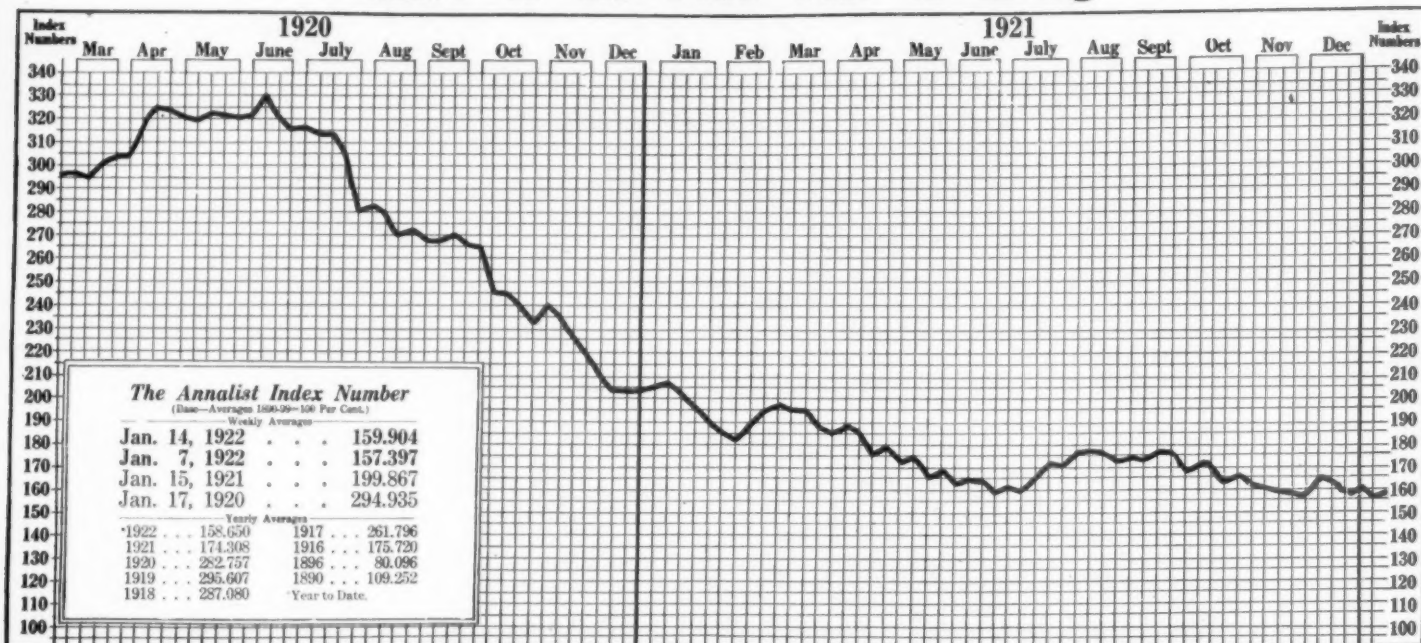
### Stocks—Yearly Highs and Lows—Bonds

	50 STOCKS	40 BONDS
1922..	68.89 Jan. 68.63 Jan. 77.05 Jan. 73.01 Jan.	76.31 Nov. 67.56 Jan.
1921..	73.13 May 68.35 June 76.31 Nov. 67.56 Jan.	73.14 Oct. 65.57 May
1920..	94.07 Apr. 62.70 Dec. 73.14 Oct. 65.57 May	94.07 Apr. 62.70 Dec.
1919..	99.50 Nov. 69.73 Jan. 79.05 June 71.06 Dec.	99.50 Nov. 69.73 Jan.
1918..	80.16 Nov. 64.12 Jan. 82.36 Nov. 75.65 Sep.	80.16 Nov. 64.12 Jan.
1917..	90.46 Jan. 57.43 Dec. 59.48 Jan. 74.24 Dec.	90.46 Jan. 57.43 Dec.
1916..	101.51 Nov. 80.91 Apr. 89.48 Nov. 85.19 Apr.	101.51 Nov. 80.91 Apr.
1915..	94.13 Oct. 58.98 Feb. 87.62 Nov. 81.51 Jan.	94.13 Oct. 58.98 Feb.
1914..	73.30 Jan. 57.41 July 90.32 Jan. 81.42 Dec.	73.30 Jan. 57.41 July
1913..	79.10 Jan. 63.09 June 92.31 Jan. 85.45 Dec.	79.10 Jan. 63.09 June
1912..	85.83 Sep. 75.24 Feb. ....	85.83 Sep. 75.24 Feb.
1911..	84.41 June 89.57 Sep. ....	84.41 June 89.57 Sep.

\*To date.



## Curve of the Food Cost of Living



An index number is a means of showing fluctuations in the average price of a group of commodities. The Annalist Index Number shows the fluctuations in the average wholesale price of twenty-five food commodities selected and arranged to represent a theoretical family's food budget.

## Financial Transactions

	Last Week.	Same Week Last Year.	Year to Date.	Same Period Last Year.
Sales of stock, shares.....	2,976,113	4,711,905	6,377,574	9,445,503
Sales of bonds, par value.....	\$138,064,150	\$72,932,900	\$212,956,650	\$155,152,250
Average price of 50 stocks.....	High 68.80	High 72.33	High 68.80	High 72.33
	Low 66.21	Low 68.85	Low 66.63	Low 67.00
Average price of 40 bonds.....	High 77.05	High 70.71	High 77.05	High 70.71
	Low 75.46	Low 69.90	Low 75.01	Low 68.80
Average net yield of ten high-priced bonds.....	4.650%	5.160%	4.742%	5.279%
New security issues.....	\$20,155,500	\$70,507,000	\$43,230,500	\$12,500,000

## BAROMETRICS

## The State of Credit

## FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year to Date.	Same Week 1921.
British Con. 2½%.....	51½@49½	49½@48½	51½@48½	47½@47
British 5%.....	92½@91½	91½@91½	92½@91½	87½@83½
British 4½%.....	84½@83½	83½@83½	84½@83½	77½@77
French rentes (in Paris).....	55.50@54.87	54.50@54.20	55.50@54.20	58.10@57.85
French War Loan (in Paris).....	80.20	80.20	80.20	85.20

## Potentials of Productivity and Measure of Business Activity

## THE METAL BAROMETER

	—End of December.—	—End of November.—
United States Steel orders, tons.....	4,208,414	4,230,542
Daily pig iron capacity, tons.....	53,194	87,222
Pig iron production, tons.....	*1,649,086	*2,633,268
		11,415,451
		12,034,908

## ALIEN MIGRATION

	Oct. 1921.	Sept. 1921.	Aug. 1921.	July 1921.	June 1921.	May 1921.	April 1921.
Inbound.....	45,000	45,000	48,000	50,000	57,803	78,000	64,000
Outbound.....	40,000	45,000	30,000	40,000	40,850	30,000	18,000
Balance.....	+5,000	+18,000	+10,000	+16,853	+48,000	+48,000	+46,000

## GROSS RAILROAD EARNINGS

	Fourth Week in December.	Third Week in December.	Second Week in December.	Month of October.	From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
1921.....	\$18,070,117	\$12,981,310	\$12,637,534	\$535,290,042	\$4,572,651,364
1920.....	22,884,014	17,143,906	18,549,807	641,827,108	5,082,819,687
Gain or loss.....	-\$4,813,897	-\$4,162,596	-\$4,912,273	-\$106,537,066	-\$110,168,323
	-21.04%	-24.29%	-26.48%	-16.50%	-8.06%

## SUMMARY OF IDLE CARS AND CAR LOADINGS

## AMERICAN RAILWAY ASSOCIATION

	Nov. 26.	Nov. 19.	Nov. 12.	Nov. 5.	Oct. 29.	Oct. 22.
Idle cars.....	443,101	375,640	312,640	265,923	264,700	294,404
Car loadings.....	531,054	605,927	727,003	742,026	747,454	673,827

## COMPARISON OF WEEK'S COMMERCIAL FAILURES (DUN'S)

	Week Ended Jan. 14, 1922.	Week Ended Jan. 13, 1921.	Week Ended Jan. 15, 1920.	Week Ended Jan. 16, 1919.	Week Ended Jan. 17, 1918.
Total Over \$5,000.....	128	75	52	61	102
East.....	132	150	75	11	37
South.....	132	150	75	11	37
West.....	146	115	78	35	15
Pacific.....	47	41	16	25	8
Un. States.....	425	514	256	177	207
Canada.....	94	44	5	15	27

## FAILURES BY MONTHS

	December 1921.	December 1920.	December 1919.	December 1918.
Number.....	2,444	1,525	19,652	8,881
Liabilities.....	\$87,502,382	\$58,871,539	\$627,401,863	\$295,121,803
				\$113,291,257

## BUILDING PERMITS (BRADSTREET'S)

	December 1921.	December 1920.	December 1919.	December 1918.
154 Cities.....	154 Cities.	142 Cities.	142 Cities.	140 Cities.
\$135,565,832	\$69,361,583	\$126,039,025	\$64,627,204	\$154,612,811
				\$89,371,911

## The Week in the Money and Exchange Market

## COST OF MONEY—NEW YORK

	Call Loans.	Time Loans.	Six Mos.	Com. Dis.
Last week.....	4 @ 3	4½@4½	5 @ 4½	5 @ 4½
Previous week.....	3½@3½	5 @ 4½	5 @ 4½	5 @ 4½
Year to date.....	3½@3½	5 @ 4½	5 @ 4½	5 @ 4½
Same week, 1921.....	7 @ 6	7½@6	7½@6	8 @ 7½
Same week, 1920.....	16 @ 6	8 @ 7	8½@7	0

## BANK CLEARINGS

Entire country, estimated from complete returns from cities representing 92.3 per cent. of the total. Percentages show changes from preceding years.

	1922	P.C.	1921	P.C.
Last week.....	\$7,400,000,000	-5.9	\$7,864,000,000	-17.9
Previous week.....	7,450,000,000	-23.8	7,790,000,000	+0.1
Year to date.....	14,860,000,000	-15.7	17,634,000,000	-7.8

## BAR GOLD AND SILVER

	Bar Gold in London	Bar Silver in London	Bar Silver in N. Y.
Last week.....	97½@97½	35½@35½	60½@60½
Previous week.....	98½@97½	34½@34½	60½@60½
Year to date.....	98½@97½	35½@34½	60½@60½
Same week, 1921.....	112½@108½	40½@39½	67½@64½
Same week, 1920.....	108½	82½@77½	11.37@11.25

New York funds in Montreal were quoted at \$62.50@53.75 premium. The discount on Montreal funds in New York was from \$58.82@51.00. The week's range of exchange on the principal foreign centres last week compared as follows:

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES

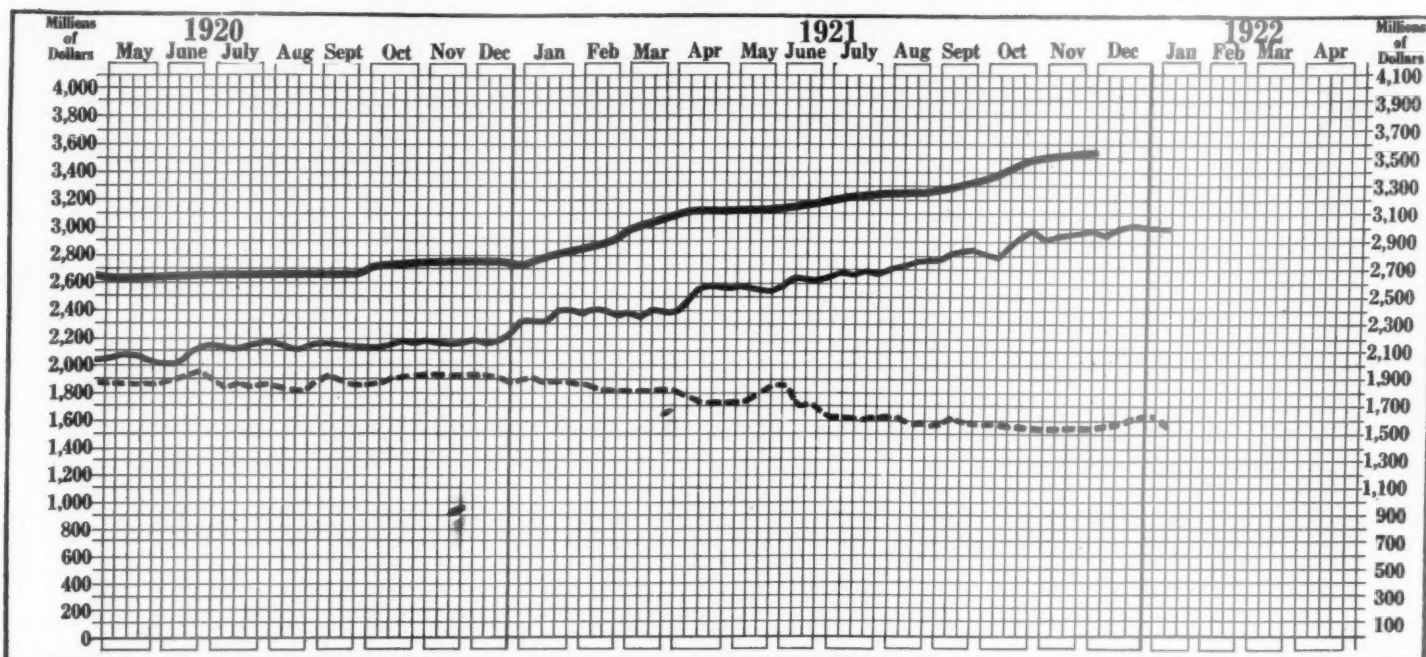
	December 1921.	December 1920.	December 1919.	December 1918.
Exports.....	\$265,000,000	\$720,286,774	\$4,684,706,889	\$8,228,016,307
Imports.....	236,800,000	266,057,443	2,508,452,065	5,278,481,490
Excess of exports.....	\$39,100,000	\$454,229,334	\$1,976,254,824	\$2,949,534,817

	Normal	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Yr. 1922.	Same Wk., 1921.	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Yr. 1922.	Same Wk., 1921.
Exchange.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.
4.8005—London.....	4.23%	4.21%	4.20%	4.17	3.70%	3.71%	4.24%	4.23%	4.24%
19.28—Paris.....	8.35	8.00%	8.05%	7.93%	8.35	7.93%	8.35%	8.00%	8.35%
19.28—Belgium.....	8.00%	7.76%	7.72%	7.61	7.72%	7.61	8.01	7.77	7.78
19.28—Switzerland.....	19.45	19.45	19.45	19.45	19.45	19.45	19.45	19.45	19.45
19.28—Italy.....	4.43%	4.25%	4.20%	4.20%	4.43%	4.20%	4.43%	4.20%	4.43%
20.29—Holland.....	36.85	36.85	36.85	36.85	36.85	36.85	36.85	36.85	36.85
19.30—Greece.....	4.45	4.35	4.40	4.35	4.45	4.35	4.45	4.35	4.45
19.30—Spain.....	15.02	14.94	14.90	14.83	15.02	14.83	15.02	14.83	15.02
26.80—Denmark.....	19.95	19.70	19.95	19.85	19.95	19.85	19.95	19.85	19.95
26.80—Sweden.....	24.93	24.60	24.95	24.65	24.93	24.65	24.93	24.65	24.93
26.80—Norway.....	15.70	15.55	15.80	15.45	15.80	15.45	15.70	15.55	15.80
51.41—Russia.....	49.50	48.75	49.50	47.75	49.50	47.75	49.50	47.75	49.50
48.60—Bombay.....	28.00	27.93	28.06	27.875	28.06	27.875	28.06	27.875	28.06
48.60—Calcutta.....	28.00	27.93	28.06	27.875	28.06	27.875	28.06	27.875	28.06
78.00—Hongkong.....	50.125	50.375	50.875	50.125	50.375	50.875	50.125	50.375	50.875
.....—Peking.....	81.50	79.50	79.50	78.50	81.50	78.50	81.50	78.50	81.50
108.32—Shanghai.....	75.25	74.75	74.75	74.50	75.25	74.50	75.25	74.50	75.25
49.83—Kobe.....	47.75	47.50	47.875	47.875	47.50	47.875	47.875	47.50	47.875
50.00—Yokohama.....	47.75	47.50	47.875	47.875	47.50	47.875	47.875	47.50	47.875
42.44—Duss. Alms.....	33.50	33.50	33.50	33.50	33.50	33.50	33.50	33.50	33.50
33.55—Rio.....	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75
23.83—Germany.....	.00%	.00%	.00%	.00%	.00%	.00%	.00%	.00%	.00%
20.46—Austria.....	.00%	.00%	.00%	.00%	.00%	.00%	.00%	.00%	.00%
20.26—Jugoslavia.....	.35%	.35%	.35%	.35%	.35%	.35%	.35%	.35%	.35%
20.26—Czechoslovakia.....	1.65	1.62	1.62%	1.54	1.65	1.54	1.65	1.54	1.65
19.30—Belgrade.....	1.50	1.52	1.52	1.40	1.52	1.40	1.52	1.40	1.52
19.30—Finland.....	1.80	1.85	1.85	1.80	1.85	1.80	1.85	1.80	1.85
19.30—Rumania.....	.85%	.81%	.83%	.80	.85%	.80	.85%	.80	.85%



## Federal Reserve Gold Holdings and Total Stock of Gold



The space between the base line and the broken line represents the cash reserves required, that between the broken line and the light line the excess reserves, or free gold, and the whole space between the base line and the heavy line represents the total stock of gold. The supply is computed monthly, so that the record can never be brought to the date of publication. The chart records the last figures published.

**Week Ended  
Saturday, Jan. 14**

## Bank Clearings

By Telegraph to  
The Annalist

Central Reserve Cities	Last Week		Year to Date	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
New York	\$4,146,519,592	\$4,330,768,385	\$8,417,889,774	\$9,801,973,754
Chicago	520,983,489	583,021,554	1,015,007,725	1,260,345,299
Total, 2 C. R. cities	\$4,667,503,081	\$4,912,789,939	\$9,432,897,499	\$11,062,319,053
Decrease	4.9%		14.7%	
Other Federal Reserve Cities				
Atlanta	\$43,849,718	\$53,123,320	\$88,350,790	\$111,362,985
Boston	305,000,000	311,164,130	609,000,000	716,897,500
Cleveland	182,128,306	125,505,785	171,480,689	287,749,891
Kansas City, Mo.	142,363,559	181,734,868	274,509,337	365,948,150
Minneapolis	64,344,050	72,361,009	121,978,545	155,404,168
Philadelphia	404,000,000	428,398,903	812,000,000	961,312,614
Rhinecland	43,449,000	50,470,000	81,311,000	102,668,000
San Francisco	153,000,000	149,200,000	286,700,000	325,100,000
Total, 8 cities	\$1,238,455,035	\$1,371,958,105	\$2,444,730,370	\$3,026,931,317
Decrease	9.7%		19.02%	
Total, 10 cities	\$5,905,958,116	\$6,284,749,044	\$11,877,627,869	\$14,088,850,370
Decrease	6.03%		15.6%	

Other Cities	Last Week—		Year to Date—	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
Buffalo	\$40,897,638	\$43,597,483	\$79,450,091	\$84,229,227
Cincinnati	57,488,991	61,933,394	110,983,305	135,383,145
Columbus, Ohio	14,962,900	14,665,800	28,326,250	32,662,600
Denver	18,860,747	21,137,635	38,536,354	47,828,289
Indianapolis	17,446,000	18,010,000	35,472,000	36,862,000
Los Angeles	99,315,000	90,832,000	196,035,000	187,121,000
Louisville	25,236,827	26,285,070	50,210,094	56,062,653
Milwaukee	29,218,403	31,760,068	57,358,632	67,051,336
New Orleans	47,123,164	52,297,062	104,433,453	109,908,515
Omaha	33,124,607	42,308,896	63,304,000	87,335,984
St. Paul	28,512,842	36,099,335	57,199,728	76,958,370
Seattle	32,169,267	31,218,723	61,652,482	64,431,580
Washington	19,419,440	16,700,304	38,411,660	38,199,211
Total, 13 cities.....	\$463,746,126	\$486,816,740	\$921,171,909	\$1,029,603,930
Decrease .....	4.7%		10.05%	
Total, 23 cities.....	\$6,369,704,242	\$6,771,565,784	\$12,798,799,778	\$15,118,454,300
Decrease .....	5.9%	15.2%	15.2%	

Actual Condition      *Statements of the Federal Reserve Banks*      Jan. 11

	Dist. 1. Boston.	Dist. 2. New York.	Dist. 3. Philadelphia.	Dist. 4 Cleveland.	Dist. 5 Richmond.	Dist. 6.* Atlanta.	Dist. 7. Chicago.	Dist. 8. St. Louis.	Dist. 9. Minneapolis.	Dist. 10. Kansas City.	Dist. 11. Dallas.	Dist. 12. San Fran'co.
Gold reserve .....	\$211,618,000	\$1,121,400,000	\$213,752,000	\$234,511,000	\$64,019,000	\$60,618,000	\$446,248,000	\$101,331,000	\$99,959,000	\$66,921,000	\$27,357,000	\$281,854,000
Reductions .....	18,825,000	128,965,000	60,084,000	52,677,000	51,775,000	51,775,000	51,775,000	8,835,000	4,876,000	6,545,000	19,170,000	19,170,000
Coins on hand .....	109,137,000	109,137,000	11,873,300	11,873,300	11,873,300	84,238,000	172,988,000	55,770,000	55,770,000	68,517,000	49,803,000	77,795,000
Bank members .....	110,708,000	708,788,000	101,180,000	134,536,000	53,371,000	45,126,000	239,477,000	65,564,000	42,248,000	68,517,000	42,978,000	122,910,000
Notes in circula't'n	188,326,000	626,329,000	188,024,000	206,712,000	102,190,000	116,233,000	388,914,000	90,139,000	55,577,000	66,644,000	33,732,000	230,970,000
Ratio reserve .....	76.8%	86.9%	75.8%	70.5%	45.9%	44.3%	73.6%	71.6%	61.8%	53.9%	42.4%	79.1%

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

	Jan. 11, 1922	Jan. 4, 1922	Jan. 14, 1921
<b>RESOURCES—</b>			
Gold and gold certificates.....	\$982,138,000	\$377,475,000	\$247,365,000
Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board.....	502,010,000	507,836,000	393,173,000
Gold with foreign agencies.....	.....	.....	3,300,000
<b>Total gold held by banks.....</b>	<b>\$884,148,000</b>	<b>\$885,511,000</b>	<b>\$643,828,000</b>
Gold with Federal Reserve agents.....	1,910,561,000	1,902,912,000	1,265,588,000
Gold redemption fund.....	100,880,000	86,875,000	176,065,000
<b>Total gold reserves.....</b>	<b>\$2,895,589,000</b>	<b>\$2,875,298,000</b>	<b>\$2,085,454,000</b>
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.....	145,705,000	134,504,000	203,084,000
<b>Total reserves.....</b>	<b>\$3,041,294,000</b>	<b>\$3,009,802,000</b>	<b>\$2,288,538,000</b>
<b>Bills discounted: Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....</b>	<b>427,476,000</b>	<b>477,456,000</b>	<b>1,024,607,000</b>
All other.....	560,018,000	635,111,000	1,424,933,000
Bills bought in open market.....	86,754,000	126,865,000	203,412,000
<b>Total bills on hand.....</b>	<b>\$1,074,248,000</b>	<b>\$1,239,432,000</b>	<b>\$2,652,952,000</b>
United States bonds and notes.....	52,150,000	48,675,000	25,907,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness: One-year certificates (Pittman act).....	113,000,000	113,000,000	259,375,000
All other.....	54,040,000	69,435,000	30,310,000
Municipal warrants.....	385,000	279,000	.....
<b>Total earning assets.....</b>	<b>\$1,298,823,000</b>	<b>\$1,470,921,000</b>	<b>\$2,968,544,000</b>
Bank premises.....	35,019,000	35,203,000	17,355,000
Five per cent. redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes.....	7,939,000	7,926,000	12,799,000
Uncollected items.....	548,436,000	638,462,000	706,075,000
All other resources.....	12,811,000	14,105,000	6,801,000
<b>Total resources.....</b>	<b>\$4,939,322,000</b>	<b>\$5,176,417,000</b>	<b>\$6,000,713,000</b>
<b>LIABILITIES—</b>			
Capital paid in.....	\$103,204,000	\$103,203,000	\$99,815,000
Surplus.....	215,398,000	215,523,000	202,036,000
Reserved for Government franchise tax.....	.....	.....	.....
Deposits: Government.....	15,289,000	416,000	8,970,600
Member banks—Reserve account.....	1,735,563,000	1,731,374,000	1,758,325,000
All other.....	26,055,000	29,457,000	27,464,000
<b>Total deposits.....</b>	<b>\$1,776,907,000</b>	<b>\$1,829,138,000</b>	<b>\$1,792,759,000</b>
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.....	2,293,799,000	2,405,316,000	3,159,491,000
F. R. Bank notes in circulation, net liability.....	83,977,000	83,890,000	213,177,000
Deferred availability items.....	449,455,000	523,293,000	509,452,000
All other liabilities.....	15,729,000	15,648,000	23,983,000
<b>Total liabilities.....</b>	<b>\$4,939,322,000</b>	<b>\$5,176,417,000</b>	<b>\$6,000,713,000</b>

Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined.....	74.7%	71.1%
Ratio of gold reserves to Federal Reserve notes in circulation after setting aside 35 per cent. against deposit liabilities.....	105.5%	98.5%

\*Calculated on basis of net deposits and Federal Reserve notes in circulation.

## Statement of Member Banks

Data for Federal Reserve Cities and in Federal Reserve Branch Cities

	New York		Chicago	
	Jan. 4	Dec. 28	Jan. 4	Dec. 28
Number of reporting banks.....	67	68	50	51
Loans sec. by U.S. Govt. obligat'ns	\$173,445,000	\$179,626,000	\$48,658,000	\$50,232,000
Loans sec. by stocks and bonds	1,269,238,000	1,244,203,000	319,257,000	331,546,000
All other loans and discounts.....	2,198,287,000	2,173,301,000	688,019,000	680,291,000
Total loans and discounts.....	3,640,970,000	3,597,130,000	1,055,934,000	1,062,079,000
U. S. bonds owned (exclusive of bonds borrowed).....	316,392,000	315,821,000	22,151,000	22,334,000
U. S. Victory notes.....	80,981,000	80,345,000	14,537,000	11,227,000
U. S. Treasury notes.....	86,806,000	88,742,000	3,193,000	3,361,000
U. S. cts. of indebtedness.....	117,628,000	116,234,000	14,318,000	16,720,000
Other bonds, stocks and secur's	559,118,000	553,742,000	172,933,000	171,343,000
Loans, discounts, investm'ts, &c.	4,801,975,000	4,746,425,000	1,282,986,000	1,287,411,000
Reserve bal. with F. R. Bank.....	612,586,000	582,432,000	126,609,000	121,635,000
Cash in vault.....	90,000,000	97,208,000	36,254,000	35,387,000
Net demand deposits.....	4,350,255,000	4,216,994,000	887,357,000	863,043,000
Time deposits.....	339,682,000	310,461,000	31,310,000	28,433,000
Government deposits.....	33,423,000	95,123,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Bills payable.....	107,030,000	91,830,000	5,549,000	2,885,000
Bills rediscounted.....	17,752,000	39,446,000	39,441,000	17,153,000
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	—All Reserve Cities—		—Reserve Branch Cities—	
	Jan. 4	Dec. 28	Jan. 4	Dec. 28
Number of reporting banks.....	275	277	215	212
Loans sec. by U.S. Govt. obligat'ns	\$348,307,000	\$360,161,000	\$83,401,000	\$85,093,000
Loans sec. by stocks and bonds	2,300,030,000	2,280,639,000	462,179,000	466,072,000
All other loans and discounts.....	4,788,406,000	4,786,318,000	1,416,227,000	1,429,998,000
Total loans and discounts.....	7,436,743,000	7,427,118,000	1,961,807,000	1,981,163,000
U. S. bonds owned (exclusive of bonds borrowed).....	506,333,000	504,851,000	222,947,000	224,462,000
U. S. Victory notes.....	115,136,000	111,631,000	37,805,000	39,421,000
U. S. Treasury notes.....	97,053,000	97,054,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
U. S. cts. of indebtedness.....	107,143,000	108,773,000	28,580,000	31,452,000
Other bonds, stocks and secur's	1,157,945,000	1,156,442,000	586,008,000	580,733,000
Loans, discounts, investm'ts, &c.	9,481,253,000	9,463,879,000	2,854,312,000	2,873,317,000
Reserve bal. with F. R. Bank.....	984,199,000	939,238,000	184,905,000	184,655,000
Cash in vault.....	184,915,000	196,132,000	62,077,000	64,572,000
Net demand deposits.....	7,390,077,000	7,208,658,000	1,577,441,000	1,549,617,000
Time deposits.....	1,406,093,000	1,446,000,000	323,975,000	321,464,000
Government deposits.....	194,893,000	155,078,000	35,354,000	35,354,000
Bills payable.....	155,628,000	148,966,000	68,782,000	68,246,000
Bills rediscounted.....	201,208,000	242,318,000	87,849,000	36,061,000
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	—All Other Reporting Banks—			
	Jan. 4	Dec. 28	Jan. 4	Dec. 28
Number of reporting banks.....	318	317		
Loans secured by United States Government obligations...	\$66,667,000	\$67,266,000		
Loans secured by stocks and bonds.....	422,000,000	418,770,000		
All other loans and discounts.....	1,318,432,000	1,325,917,000		
Total loans and discounts.....	1,807,219,000	1,811,953,000		
United States bonds owned (exclusive of bonds borrowed)	220,865,000	220,957,000		
United States Victory notes.....	19,427,000	19,587,000		
United States Treasury notes.....	22,573,000	22,573,000		
United States certificates of indebtedness.....	22,573,000	22,573,000		
Other loans, stocks and securities.....	352,118,000	352,850,000		
Loans, discounts, investments, &c.....	2,435,575,000	2,442,386,000		
Reserve balance with Federal Reserve Bank.....	144,917,000	143,234,000		
Cash in vault.....	79,756,000	79,095,000		



New York Stock Exchange Transactions  
Highest and lowest prices of the year are based on sales of 100 shares. Where prices are used for less than that amount they are marked with an asterisk (\*).  
Week Ended January 14, 1922  
Total Sales 2,976,113 Shares

Yearly Price Range				This Year to Date		STOCKS	Amount Capital Stock Listed	Last Dividend		Per Cent		Last Week's Transactions		Sales			
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low			Date Paid	Per Cent	Per Cent	Period	First	High		Low	Last	Change
46	32	53	30	51	Jan. 14	ADAMS EXPRESS	\$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '17	1	..	..	51	49	48	50	+ 1 1/2	2,300
46	32	53	30	51	Jan. 14	Advancia Rubber	12,162,000	Jan. 1, '22	..	..	..	32	32	31	31	- 1 1/2	200
72	40	82	31	71	Jan. 12	Advance Rumely pf	11,962,900	Jan. 3, '22	1	..	..	46	51	46	51	+ 5	8,000
34	22	50	30	51	Jan. 14	Air Reduction (sh.)	153,000	Jan. 16, '22	\$1	Q	Q	16	17	14	14	- 1 1/2	3,900
86	24	30	15	17	Jan. 9	Ajax Rubber (\$50)	10,000,000	Dec. 15, '20	\$1	..	..	1	1	1	1	- 1 1/2	7,000
2	..	1	..	1	Jan. 12	Ajax Rubber rights	7,500,000	Dec. 31, '21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	- 1 1/2	1,000
87	87	87	87	87	Jan. 13	Alaska Juneau G. M. (\$10)	13,967,440	Jan. 3, '22	3	..	..	3	3	3	3	- 1 1/2	3,000
100	100	100	100	100	Jan. 13	Allegheny & Western	3,200,000	Jan. 14, '22	1	..	..	107	107	107	107	- 1 1/2	20
78	74	80	70	78	Jan. 13	All-American Cables	22,991,400	Jan. 17, '22	12	..	..	10	10	10	10	- 1 1/2	16,700
42	43	43	42	43	Jan. 13	Alliance Realty & Dye (sh.)	2,000,000	Nov. 1, '21	\$1	Q	Q	54	54	50	50	+ 2 1/2	1,700
92	84	103	83	105	Jan. 13	Allied Chemical & Dye pf.	38,888,000	Jan. 3, '22	1	..	..	103	103	103	103	+ 2 1/2	3,500
53	20	30	20	30	Jan. 3	Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing	24,500,000	Nov. 15, '21	1	..	..	39	39	38	39	+ 1 1/2	1,000
92	67	90	67	90	Jan. 13	Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing pf.	15,729,000	Jan. 18, '22	1	..	..	88	88	88	88	+ 1 1/2	400
101	96	102	92	102	Jan. 3	Amalgamated Sugar 1st pf.	5,000,000	May 1, '21	2	..	..	31	31	30	31	- 1 1/2	1,200
95	51	60	20	31	Jan. 3	American Agricultural Chemical	23,322,100	Apr. 15, '21	1	..	..	57	57	57	57	- 2 1/2	400
96	70	99	60	99	Jan. 5	American Agricultural Chemical pf.	28,435,200	Nov. 15, '21	\$1	..	..	50	50	51	51	+ 2 1/2	300
45	30	36	20	43	Jan. 14	American Bank Note (\$50)	4,495,700	Nov. 15, '21	\$1	..	..	52	52	52	52	+ 1 1/2	2,300
45	30	36	20	43	Jan. 14	American Bank Note pf. (\$50)	4,495,650	Jan. 3, '22	7	..	..	32	32	32	32	+ 1 1/2	2,500
103	32	51	24	36	Jan. 5	American Beet Sugar Company	15,000,000	Jan. 31, '21	2	..	..	34	34	32	33	+ 1 1/2	1,000
93	75	74	64	63	Jan. 7	American Beet Sugar pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 31, '21	1	..	..	61	61	61	61	+ 1 1/2	300
128	45	63	29	44	Jan. 14	American Bosch Magneto (sh.)	96,000	Apr. 1, '21	\$1.25	..	..	34	34	37	37	+ 1 1/2	2,500
60	40	50	42	54	Jan. 11	American Brake, Shoe & Foundry new (sh.)	150,000	Dec. 31, '21	\$1	..	..	52	54	51	54	+ 3	300
90	81	100	83	90	Jan. 13	American Brake, Shoe & Foundry pf. new	9,000,000	Dec. 31, '21	1	..	..	99	99	99	99	- 1 1/2	20,000
61	21	35	23	34	Jan. 3	American Can Company	41,233,300	Jan. 2, '22	1	..	..	32	34	32	34	+ 1 1/2	1,300
101	72	97	70	97	Jan. 14	American Can Company pf.	41,233,300	Jan. 2, '22	1	..	..	94	94	94	94	+ 1 1/2	1,000
147	111	151	115	140	Jan. 13	American Car & Foundry	30,000,000	Jan. 2, '22	3	..	..	142	146	141	146	+ 1 1/2	1,300
116	103	128	108	116	Jan. 6	American Car & Foundry pf.	30,000,000	Jan. 2, '22	1	..	..	10	10	10	10	+ 1 1/2	1,800
54	15	24	15	21	Jan. 3	American Chile (sh.)	153,958	Nov. 1, '21	1	..	..	10	11	10	11	+ 1 1/2	1,800
86	59	67	35	44	Jan. 3	American Cotton Oil Company	30,237,100	June 1, '20	1	..	..	19	21	19	21	+ 1 1/2	1,800
15	6	13	4	11	Jan. 11	American Cotton Oil Company pf.	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '20	3	..	..	41	41	41	41	+ 1 1/2	2,100
175	137	183	113	133	Jan. 14	American Drug Syndicate (\$10)	5,375,370	Dec. 13, '20	10c	..	..	4	4	4	4	+ 1 1/2	1,000
30	3	16	3	13	Jan. 3	American Hide & Leather Company	11,274,100	Jan. 3, '22	\$2	..	..	12	13	12	13	+ 1 1/2	1,600
122	35	63	40	61	Jan. 14	American Hide & Leather Company pf.	12,548,300	Oct. 1, '20	1	..	..	74	74	74	74	+ 1 1/2	2,200
33	37	83	42	82	Jan. 3	American Ice	1,161,400	Oct. 25, '21	1	..	..	80	80	78	80	+ 2 1/2	2,000
68	53	73	57	74	Jan. 9	American International	49,000,000	Oct. 25, '21	1	..	..	74	74	72	73	+ 1 1/2	500
120	30	53	21	31	Jan. 3	American La F. Fire Engine (\$10)	2,826,000	Sep. 30, '20	1	..	..	30	31	30	31	+ 1 1/2	12,900
14	8	18	8	18	Jan. 12	American Lined Oil	16,750,000	Nov. 15, '21	25c	..	..	94	94	94	94	+ 1 1/2	1,200
109	80	93	39	57	Jan. 7	American Linseed Oil pf.	16,750,000	Mar. 31, '21	1	..	..	29	31	29	31	+ 1 1/2	2,800
107	74	110	73	108	Jan. 3	American Locomotive	25,000,000	Dec. 31, '21	1	..	..	105	105	102	105	+ 1 1/2	14,100
107	106	110	106	113	Jan. 4	American Locomotive pf.	25,000,000	Dec. 31, '21	1	..	..	112	113	112	113	+ 1 1/2	300
44	17	20	11	18	Jan. 13	American Malt & Grain, stamped (sh.)	55,000	Dec. 31, '21	1	..	..	84	84	83	84	- 2 1/2	300
73	64	91	60	80	Jan. 9	American Radiator (\$35)	13,800,225	Dec. 31, '21	\$1	..	..	84	84	83	84	- 2 1/2	2,900
101	101	101	101	101	Jan. 4	American Radiator pf.	3,000,000	Nov. 15, '21	1	..	..	4	4	4	4	+ 1 1/2	2,800
177	101	180	101	180	Jan. 4	American Safety Razor (\$25)	12,500,000	Nov. 1, '21	14	..	..	4	4	4	4	+ 1 1/2	14,000
30	7	14	4	7	Jan. 12	American Shipbuilding	7,900,000	Nov. 1, '21	14	..	..	6	7	6	7	+ 1 1/2	7,100
72	20	47	20	45	Jan. 14	American Shipping & Commerce (sh.)	60,998,000	Mar. 15, '21	1	..	..	44	45	43	45	+ 1 1/2	900
100	64	90	63	88	Jan. 14	American Smelting & Refining Company	50,000,000	Dec. 1, '21	1	..	..	87	88	87	88	+ 1 1/2	900
83	61	88	63	88	Jan. 14	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	50,000,000	Dec. 1, '21	1	..	..	87	88	87	88	+ 1 1/2	900
115	81	114	85	111	Jan. 3	American Smelters pf. A.	9,642,800	Jan. 2, '22	1	..	..	111	111	111	111	- 1 1/2	4,500
85	60	77	40	77	Jan. 3	American Smelters pf. B.	11,000,000	Jan. 2, '22	3	..	..	32	33	31	33	+ 1	24,000
93	70	94	78	90	Jan. 13	American Steel Foundries (33 1-3)	20,401,000	Dec. 31, '21	1	..	..	96	96	96	96	+ 1 1/2	1,800
142	82	96	47	96	Jan. 5	American Steel Foundries pf.	4,861,300	July 2, '21	1	..	..	92	92	92	92	+ 1 1/2	1,500
118	97	101	67	101	Jan. 14	American Sugar Refining Company	45,000,000	Jan. 3, '22	1	..	..	88	92	87	92	+ 4 1/2	1,800
106	85	101	67	101	Jan. 14	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	45,000,000	Jan. 3, '22	1	..	..	35	35	35	35	+ 1 1/2	3,300
161	70	91	64	70	Jan. 9	American Sumatra Tobacco	14,447,040	Aug. 1, '21	3	..	..	70	70</				



## New York Stock Exchange Transactions—Continued

Yearly Price Ranges.						This Year to Date.		STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend		Last Week's Transactions.		Sales.		
1920.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Date.	Date Paid.	Per Cent.			Period.	First.	High.	Low.		Last.	Change.
111 1/2	99	70 1/4	47	60 1/4	Jan. 14	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	12,934,600	Oct. 25, '21	1	Q	60	60 1/4	60	60 1/4	+ 1/4	200
84 1/4	64	75	30 1/2	52 1/2	Jan. 3	Chicago, R. I. & P. tem. cfs.	75,000,000	Dec. 31, '21	3 1/2	SA	31 1/2	32 1/4	30 1/4	32 1/4	+ 1/4	12,300
71 1/2	54	77	36 1/2	72 1/2	Jan. 13	Chicago, R. I. & P. 7 1/2 pf. tem. cfs.	29,422,100	Dec. 31, '21	3 1/2	SA	84 1/4	84 1/4	83 1/4	84 1/4	+ 1/4	800
72 1/2	58	87	70	79 1/2	Jan. 9	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O. cfs.	25,135,900	Dec. 31, '21	3 1/2	SA	70 1/4	72 1/2	70 1/4	72 1/2	+ 1/4	200
95	38	63	30	51 1/2	Jan. 9	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O. pf.	18,556,700	Sept. 30, '21	3 1/2	SA	51 1/2	51 1/2	51	51 1/2	+ 1/4	200
21 1/4	7 1/2	16 1/4	9	10 1/4	Jan. 12	Chile Copper (\$25)	95,000,000	Sept. 30, '21	37 1/2	Q	15 1/2	16 1/4	15 1/2	16 1/4	+ 1/4	20,500
41 1/4	16 1/4	29 1/4	19 1/2	27 1/4	Jan. 3	Chino Copper (\$5)	4,349,900	Sept. 30, '21	37 1/2	Q	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4	3,000
62	31 1/2	57 1/2	32	50	Jan. 13	Cleveland, C. C. & St. Louis	10,000,000	Sept. 1, '10	2	Q	55	56	53	56	+ 1/4	300
69	40	70	52	76 1/2	Jan. 14	Cleveland, C. C. & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 20, '21	1 1/2	Q	74 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	76 1/2	+ 1/4	300
65	38 1/2	62 1/2	30 1/2	47 1/2	Jan. 3	Cleveland & Pittsburgh (\$50)	11,237,750	Dec. 1, '21	87 1/2	Q	43	44 1/2	43	44 1/2	+ 1/4	300
106	40 1/4	62 1/4	36 1/4	47 1/2	Jan. 10	Cluett, Peabody & Co.	18,000,000	Feb. 1, '21	1 1/2	Q	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	+ 1/4	200
104	80	89	79 1/2	87 1/2	Jan. 9	Cluett, Peabody & Co. pf.	8,482,000	Jan. 1, '22	1 1/2	Q	42	43 1/2	41 1/2	43 1/2	+ 1/4	200
40 1/4	18	43 1/2	19	45 1/2	Jan. 14	Coca-Cola (sh.)	455,751	Dec. 1, '21	\$1	Q	24	25 1/2	24	25 1/2	+ 1/4	20,500
44 1/4	22	32 1/2	22	26 1/2	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & Iron	34,235,500	May 25, '21	2	Q	24	25 1/2	24	25 1/2	+ 1/4	10,000
165	97 1/2	106	100	102 1/2	Jan. 13	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Nov. 21, '21	2	Q	38 1/2	39 1/2	38	39 1/2	+ 1/4	1,600
36 1/4	16	30	12 1/2	20 1/2	Jan. 10	Colorado & Southern	31,000,000	Dec. 31, '21	3	SA	49	49	49	49	+ 1/4	1,600
47	35	55 1/2	42	49	Jan. 3	Colorado & Southern 2d pf.	8,500,000	Dec. 31, '21	4	SA	66 1/2	68	66	67 1/2	+ 1/4	100
67	50	72 1/2	42	68	Jan. 14	Columbia Gas & Electric	50,000,000	Nov. 15, '21	1 1/2	Q	66 1/2	68	66	67 1/2	+ 1/4	3,200
62 1/2	49 1/2	72 1/2	39 1/2	60 1/2	Jan. 3	Columbia Graphophone (sh.)	1,375,292	Jan. 1, '21	125c	Q	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	+ 1/4	29,300
92 1/2	58 1/2	87	70	79 1/2	Jan. 12	Columbia Graphophone pf.	10,382,800	Apr. 1, '21	1 1/2	Q	10 1/2	10 1/2	7	10 1/2	+ 1/4	7,900
56	34	58 1/2	28 1/2	46 1/2	Jan. 14	Comp. Tab. Rec. (sh.)	131,033	Jan. 10, '22	1 1/2	Q	58 1/2	60 1/2	57	60 1/2	+ 1/4	3,000
79 1/4	51 1/2	81	43 1/2	60 1/2	Jan. 9	Consolidated Cigar (sh.)	1,035,500	Apr. 15, '21	1 1/2	Q	29 1/2	30 1/2	27	30 1/2	+ 1/4	200
89 1/4	70	93 1/2	58 1/2	85 1/2	Jan. 9	Consolidated Cigar pf.	4,000,000	Dec. 1, '21	1 1/2	Q	64	64	62	64	+ 1/4	200
34 1/4	12 1/2	24 1/2	8 1/2	18 1/2	Jan. 9	Consolidated Distributors	190,484	Jan. 21, '21	1 1/2	Q	90 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	+ 1/4	3,200
93 1/2	71 1/2	95	77 1/2	92 1/2	Jan. 13	Consolidated Gas	100,384,500	Dec. 15, '21	1 1/2	Q	90 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	+ 1/4	2,600
85	65	84 1/2	54 1/2	78 1/2	Jan. 14	Consolidated Coal, Maryland	40,205,499	Oct. 31, '21	1 1/2	Q	14 1/2	15	13 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/4	4,400
46 1/4	16	21 1/2	12 1/2	18 1/2	Jan. 14	Consolidated Textile (sh.)	435,591	Jan. 15, '21	75c	Q	14 1/2	15	13 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/4	4,400
97 1/4	51	106	34 1/2	45 1/2	Jan. 14	Continental Can Co.	13,500,000	July 1, '21	1 1/2	Q	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/4	200
102 1/2	97 1/2	106 1/2	92 1/2	100 1/2	Jan. 3	Continental Can Co. pf.	4,845,000	Jan. 1, '22	1 1/2	Q	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/4	200
103 1/4	97 1/2	106 1/2	92 1/2	100 1/2	Jan. 3	Continental Insurance Co. (\$25)	10,000,000	July 8, '21	\$2.50	SA	66	66	66	66	+ 1/4	100
107 1/4	97 1/2	106 1/2	92 1/2	100 1/2	Jan. 13	Corn Products Refining Co.	49,784,000	Oct. 29, '21	1 1/2	Q	93 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	94 1/2	+ 1/4	67,200
107 1/4	97 1/2	106 1/2	92 1/2	100 1/2	Jan. 13	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	29,827,000	Jan. 14, '22	1 1/2	Q	111 1/2	113 1/2	111	113 1/2	+ 1/4	20,900
43 1/4	24 1/2	44 1/2	22 1/2	36 1/2	Jan. 3	Cosden & Co. (sh.)	2,992,600	Nov. 1, '21	62 1/2	Q	33 1/2	33 1/2	31	33 1/2	+ 1/4	41,200
64	45 1/2	70 1/2	39 1/2	67 1/2	Jan. 3	Crex Carpet Co.	2,992,600	June 15, '21	1 1/2	Q	65	65	60 1/2	62	+ 1/4	4,200
27 1/4	70	107 1/2	49	67 1/2	Jan. 3	Crucible Steel Co.	50,000,000	Oct. 31, '21	1 1/2	Q	82	82	80 1/2	82	+ 1/4	1,100
100	81 1/2	91	77	85 1/2	Jan. 5	Crucible Steel Co. pf.	25,000,000	Dec. 31, '21	1 1/2	Q	82	82	80 1/2	82	+ 1/4	1,100
60 1/4	33 1/2	61	13 1/2	17 1/2	Jan. 5	Cuban-American Sugar (\$10)	10,000,000	July 1, '21	50c	Q	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	+ 1/4	6,900
101	85	103 1/2	73 1/2	98 1/2	Jan. 3	Cuban-American Sugar pf.	7,895,800	Jan. 3, '22	1 1/2	Q	9	9	8 1/2	9	+ 1/4	10,600
101	85	103 1/2	73 1/2	98 1/2	Jan. 3	Cuba Cane Sugar (sh.)	50,000,000	Apr. 1, '21	1 1/2	Q	17	17 1/2	16	17 1/2	+ 1/4	11,100
101	85	103 1/2	73 1/2	98 1/2	Jan. 3	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	50,000,000	Apr. 1, '21	1 1/2	Q	17	17 1/2	16	17 1/2	+ 1/4	11,100
40	25	59 1/2	23	53 1/2	Jan. 14	DAVISON CHEMICAL (sh.)	198,008	Nov. 15, '20	\$1	Q	51	53 1/2	48 1/2	53 1/2	+ 1/4	19,700
36 1/4	15	21	13 1/2	15 1/2	Jan. 13	De Beers Cons. M. (sh.)	62,900	Jan. 27, '21	75c	Q	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/4	800
101	82	110 1/2	90	109	Jan. 12	Deere & Co. pf.	37,828,000	Dec. 1, '21	1 1/2	Q	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	+ 1/4	700
108	83 1/2	110 1/2	90	109	Jan. 12	Delaware & Hudson	42,503,000	Dec. 20, '21	2 1/2	Q	107	109	107	109	+ 1/4	1,000
280 1/4	165	249	93	119 1/2	Jan. 4	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western (\$50)	84,544,000	Oct. 20, '21	\$1.50	Q	113 1/2	115 1/2	113 1/2	115 1/2	+ 1/4	5,300
108	86 1/2	103 1/2	73 1/2	98 1/2	Jan. 13	Detroit United Railway	28,005,900	Oct. 15, '21	2	Q	101	102 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4	1,000
101	85	103 1/2	73 1/2	98 1/2	Jan. 13	Detroit United Railway	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '21	12 1/2	Q	69	69	69	69	+ 1/4	1,000
13	9 1/2	20	18	21 1/2	Jan. 10	Diamond Match	16,965,100	Dec. 15, '21	2	Q	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/4	8,100
12 1/2	8 1/2	18 1/2	7 1/2	10 1/2	Jan. 10	Duluth-Superior Traction	4,000,000	Oct. 20, '21	25c	Q	2					



## New York Stock Exchange Transactions--Continued

1920			1921			This Year to Date			STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend	Last Week's Transactions							
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Date Paid.				Per Cent.	Period.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.	Sales.
36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	Jan. 13	Lehigh Valley (\$50)	90,501,000	Jan. 7, '22	87 1/2	Q	58 1/2	60 1/2	57 1/2	59	+ 1 1/2	24,000
20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	Jan. 13	Liggett & Myers	21,496,400	Dec. 1, '21	3	Q	163 1/2	163 1/2	160	164	+ 1	400
155 1/2	152 1/2	155 1/2	152 1/2	155 1/2	152 1/2	155 1/2	152 1/2	Jan. 13	Liggett & Myers, Class B.	11,177,900	Dec. 1, '21	3	Q	108	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	+ 1/2	1,200
110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	Jan. 13	Liggett & Myers pf.	22,512,900	Jan. 2, '22	1 1/2	Q	93	95	93	95	+ 2	1,700
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Lima Locomotive	4,350,000	Dec. 1, '21	1 1/2	Q	98	98	98	98	+ 1/2	1,400
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Lima Locomotive pf.	2,865,000	Nov. 1, '21	1 1/2	Q	98	98	98	98	+ 1/2	1,000
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Loew's, Inc. (sh.)	1,060,386	May 1, '21	50c	Q	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	+ 1/2	1,000
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Loew's, Inc. (sh.)	650,000	Dec. 31, '21	25c	Q	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	+ 1/2	200
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	6,948,600	Jan. 1, '22	1 1/2	Q	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	+ 1/2	100
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Loose-Wiles Biscuit 1st pf.	4,488,200	Jan. 1, '22	1 1/2	Q	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	+ 1/2	100
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Loose-Wiles Biscuit 2d pf.	2,800,000	Nov. 1, '21	1 1/2	Q	148 1/2	151	148 1/2	150	+ 2 1/2	200
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Lorillard (P. J.) Company	24,246,700	Jan. 3, '22	1 1/2	Q	109	109	109	109	+ 1/2	100
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Lorillard (P. J.) Company pf.	11,306,700	Jan. 3, '22	1 1/2	Q	110	113 1/2	108	113 1/2	+ 4	2,100
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Louisville & Nashville	72,000,000	Aug. 10, '21	3 1/2	SA	110	113 1/2	108	113 1/2	+ 4	2,100
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	MACKAY COMPANIES	41,380,400	Jan. 3, '22	1 1/2	Q	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	+ 1/2	300
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Mackay Companies pf.	50,000,000	Jan. 3, '22	1 1/2	Q	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	+ 1/2	600
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Mallinson (H. R.) Company (sh.)	200,000	Jan. 3, '22	1 1/2	Q	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	+ 1/2	100
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Mallinson (H. R.) Company pf.	3,000,000	June 1, '21	2 1/2	Q	34	35 1/2	33	35 1/2	+ 1 1/2	2,000
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Manati Sugar	10,000,000	Jan. 3, '22	1 1/2	Q	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	+ 1/2	1,000
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Manati Sugar pf.	3,500,000	Jan. 3, '22	1 1/2	Q	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	+ 1/2	1,000
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Manhattan Electric Supply (sh.)	69,334	Jan. 3, '22	1 1/2	Q	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	+ 1/2	1,000
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Manhattan Electric Supply pf.	58,175,000	Jan. 1, '22	1 1/2	Q	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	+ 1/2	1,000
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000	Dec. 1, '21	43 1/2	Q	34	35 1/2	33 1/2	35 1/2	+ 2 1/2	4,700
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Manhattan Shirt (\$25)	5,000,000	Jan. 2, '22	1 1/2	Q	34	35 1/2	33 1/2	35 1/2	+ 2 1/2	4,700
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Manhattan Shirt 1st pf.	1,000,000	Jan. 2, '22	1 1/2	Q	34	35 1/2	33 1/2	35 1/2	+ 2 1/2	4,700
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Manhattan Shirt 2d pf.	1,000,000	Jan. 2, '22	1 1/2	Q	34	35 1/2	33 1/2	35 1/2	+ 2 1/2	4,700
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Marlin Rockwell (sh.)	61,138	Jan. 2, '22	1 1/2	Q	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	4,200
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Marland Oil (sh.)	792,573	Jan. 2, '22	1 1/2	Q	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	4,200
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Market Street Railway	9,491,200	Jan. 2, '22	1 1/2	Q	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+ 1/2	400
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Market Street Railway prior pf.	8,728,000	Jan. 2, '22	1 1/2	Q	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+ 1/2	2,800
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Market Street Railway pf.	4,697,800	Jan. 2, '22	1 1/2	Q	17	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	+ 1/2	300
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Market Street 2d pf.	4,095,000	Jan. 2, '22	1 1/2	Q	17	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	+ 1/2	300
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Martin-Perry (sh.)	77,295	Dec. 1, '21	50c	Q	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	22	+ 1 1/2	3,400
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Mathieson Alkali (\$50)	5,888,200	Jan. 2, '22	1 1/2	Q	23 1/2	24 1/2	22	24 1/2	+ 1 1/2	3,400
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Maxwell Motors, Class A	7,211,400	Jan. 2, '22	1 1/2	Q	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/2	200
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Maxwell Motors, Class B (sh.)	2,211,400	Jan. 2, '22	1 1/2	Q	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/2	200
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Maxwell Motors, c. of deb.	2,211,400	Jan. 2, '22	1 1/2	Q	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/2	200
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Maxwell Motors 1st pf. c. of d.	9,727,800	Jan. 2, '22	1 1/2	Q	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/2	200
100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	Jan. 13	Maxwell Motors 2d pf. c. of d.	8,839,200	Jan. 2, '22	1 1/2	Q	12 1/2	12 1/2				

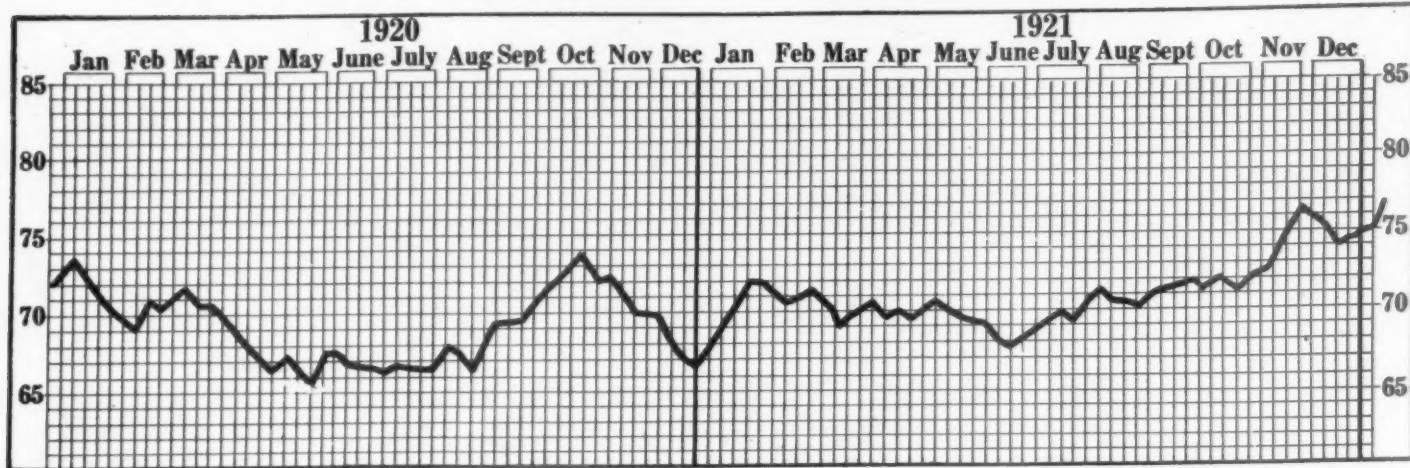


## New York Stock Exchange Transactions—Continued

1920.		Yearly Price Range—		This Year to Date.		STOCKS.		Amount Capital Stock Listed.		Last Dividend.		Last Week's Transactions.		Sales.					
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Date Paid.	Per Cent.	Period.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.	Sales.	
103 1/4	30	39 1/4	18	28 1/4	Jan. 14	25 1/4	Jan. 3	Republic Steel (sh.)	250,000										
124 1/4	55 1/4	73 1/4	41 1/4	54 1/4	Jan. 5	50 1/4	Jan. 3	Republic Iron & Steel Company	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '21	1 1/2	Q	20 1/4	28 1/4	20 1/4	25 1/4	+ 2 1/4	2,700	
100 1/4	34	96 1/4	75 1/4	86	Jan. 5	83	Jan. 3	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	25,000,000	Jan. 2, '22	1 1/2	Q	31 1/4	33 1/4	31 1/4	33 1/4	+ 1	6,200	
55 1/4	16 1/4	24 1/4	5	8 1/4	Jan. 3	7 1/4	Jan. 5	Republic Motor Truck (sh.)	100,000	May 15, '20	\$1	Q	7 1/4	8	7 1/4	8	+	300	
23	10	10	6	9	Jan. 4	9	Jan. 4	Robt. Reis & Co. (sh.)	100,000										
84	45 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	49	Jan. 9	49	Jan. 9	Robt. Reis & Co. 1st pf.	2,250,000	Jan. 1, '21	1 1/2	Q	40	49	40	49	+	10	
123 1/4	49 1/4	69 1/4	40 1/4	52	Jan. 13	48 1/4	Jan. 5	Royal Dutch New York (sh.)	9,657,000	Feb. 15, '21	\$1.65	Q	51 1/4	52	50 1/4	52 1/4	+ 2	10,500	
25 1/4	24 1/4							Rutland pf.											
17 1/4	10	14 1/4	10 1/4	13	Jan. 9	12 1/4	Jan. 9	ST. JOSEPH LEAD (#10)	15,504,130	Dec. 20, '21	25c	Q	12 1/4	13	12 1/4	13	+	3 1/2	
33 1/4	15 1/4	25 1/4	19 1/4	22	Jan. 9	20 1/4	Jan. 4	St. Louis-San Francisco	46,432,000				21	22	20 1/4	21 1/4	+	4,000	
48 1/4	23 1/4	39 1/4	27 1/4	37 1/4	Jan. 14	36 1/4	Jan. 3	St. Louis-San Francisco pf.	7,500,000				37	37 1/4	37	37 1/4	+	400	
113 1/4	30 1/4	41 1/4	21 1/4	31 1/4	Jan. 13	29 1/4	Jan. 3	St. Louis Southwestern	16,356,100				20 1/4	21 1/4	20 1/4	21 1/4	+	2,800	
49 1/4	20 1/4	41	28	34 1/4	Jan. 14	32 1/4	Jan. 10	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	19,803,700				32 1/4	33 1/4	32 1/4	33 1/4	+ 1 1/4	1,900	
25 1/4	2 1/4	5 1/4	1 1/4	2 1/4	Jan. 3	1 1/4	Jan. 10	St. Cecilia Sugar (sh.)	105,000	Nov. 1, '20	25c	Q	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4		200	
83 1/4	9	23 1/4	8 1/4	13 1/4	Jan. 3	11 1/4	Jan. 4	Savage Arms	9,230,300	Sep. 15, '20	1 1/2	Q	12	12 1/4	12	12 1/4	+	1,300	
21 1/4	2 1/4	6 1/4	2 1/4	3 1/4	Jan. 4	2 1/4	Jan. 3	Saxon Motor (sh.)	187,000	Apr. 19, '17	1 1/2	Q	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+	1,100	
11 1/4	5 1/4	7 1/4	2 1/4	3 1/4	Jan. 11	2 1/4	Jan. 4	Seaboard Air Line	26,548,300				2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+	1,300	
24 1/4	8 1/4	9 1/4	5 1/4	6 1/4	Jan. 12	6 1/4	Jan. 11	Seaboard Air Line pf.	15,908,700	Aug. 15, '14			4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	+	1,800	
119 1/4	98 1/4	104	85	94	Jan. 11	91	Jan. 5	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	10,000,000	Feb. 15, '21	1 1/2	Q	93 1/4	94	93 1/4	94	+ 1 1/4	12,900	
23 1/4	14 1/4	25 1/4	12 1/4	23 1/4	Jan. 3	20	Jan. 10	Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf.	8,000,000	Jan. 1, '22	1 1/2	Q	93 1/4	94	93 1/4	94	+ 1 1/4	500	
13	3 1/4	9 1/4	4 1/4	8 1/4	Jan. 9	8 1/4	Jan. 3	Seneca Copper (sh.)	200,000				20 1/4	22	20	22	+	9,900	
90 1/4	34 1/4	40	30 1/4	39 1/4	Jan. 3	37 1/4	Jan. 6	Shattuck Arizona Copper (#10)	3,500,000	Jan. 20, '20	25c	Q	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	+	1,300	
48 1/4	20	28 1/4	18 1/4	21 1/4	Jan. 3	18 1/4	Jan. 6	Shell Trans & Trading (sh.)	285,543	July 20, '21	\$1.85	Q	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	+	1,800	
82 1/4	43	56	32 1/4	38	Jan. 5	36	Jan. 3	Sinclair Consolidated Oil (sh.)	4,042,840				19 1/4	21 1/4	19 1/4	20 1/4	+ 1 1/4	42,500	
94 1/4	75	75	68 1/4	72	Jan. 6	69 1/4	Jan. 3	Sinclair Consolidated Oil pf.	10,000,000	Feb. 10, '21	1 1/2	Q	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	-	400	
310	70	103	26	50	Jan. 5	43	Jan. 9	Sinclair Consolidated Oil pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 1, '21	1 1/2	Q	43	43	41	44	+	400	
116	103	103	78	101	Jan. 5	78	Jan. 9	South Porto Rico Sugar	11,205,600	Apr. 1, '21	1 1/2	Q	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	+	24,900	
113 1/4	86 1/4	101	67 1/4	81 1/4	Jan. 14	78 1/4	Jan. 3	South Porto Rico Sugar pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 31, '21	2 1/2	Q	79 1/4	81 1/4	78 1/4	81	+	200	
137 1/4	137 1/4							Southern Pacific	344,380,940	Jan. 3, '22	1 1/2	Q	79 1/4	81 1/4	78 1/4	81	+	24,900	
33 1/4	18 1/4	24 1/4	17 1/4	18 1/4	Jan. 14	17 1/4	Jan. 10	Southern Railway	120,000,000				18 1/4	18 1/4	17 1/4	18 1/4	+	5,800	
60 1/4	30	60	42	48 1/4	Jan. 12	45 1/4	Jan. 9	Southern Railway pf.	58,758,100	Dec. 30, '20	2 1/2	Q	46 1/4	48 1/4	45 1/4	48 1/4	+	5,800	
51 1/4	51 1/4							Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio st. tr. refts.	5,670,200	Oct. 1, '21	2 1/2	SA	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	+		
160	100	119	78	114	Jan. 4	114	Jan. 4	Standard Oil of California (#25)	100,307,500	Dec. 15, '21	\$1	Q	91 1/4	95 1/4	91 1/4	95 1/4	+	6,700	
85	77 1/4	81 1/4	75	84	Jan. 11	83 1/4	Jan. 11	Standard Oil of California pf.	7,300,000	Dec. 20, '20	50c	Q	83 1/4	84	83 1/4	84	+	200	
157 1/4	144	192 1/4	124 1/4	179 1/4	Jan. 14	169 1/4	Jan. 5	Standard Oil, New Jersey (#25)	98,338,306	Dec. 15, '21	\$1.25	Q	173 1/4	179 1/4	170 1/4	179 1/4	+ 9 1/4	6,000	
113 1/4	100 1/4	114 1/4	105 1/4	115 1/4	Jan. 14	113 1/4	Jan. 7	Standard Oil, New Jersey pf.	196,676,000	Dec. 15, '21	1 1/2	Q	114 1/4	115 1/4	114 1/4	115 1/4	+	3,700	
91 1/4	77	85 1/4	60	78	Jan. 3	77	Jan. 6	Standard Oil, New Jersey pf.	196,676,000	Jan. 1, '22	1 1/2	Q	77	78	77	78	+	300	
51 1/4	24	37	21	29	Jan. 13	24	Jan. 6	Stearns Bros. 8 1/2 pf.	3,919,700	Dec. 1, '21	2	Q	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+	100	
118 1/4	22 1/4	46	25 1/4	39 1/4	Jan. 14	35 1/4	Jan. 5	Stearns Bros. 8 1/2 pf.	3,919,700	Jan. 15, '21	50c	Q	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+	3,700	
129 1/4	37 1/4	93 1/4	43 1/4	102 1/4	Jan. 14	101 1/4	Jan. 10	Stearns Bros. 8 1/2 pf.	3,919,700	Dec. 1, '21	50c	Q	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	+	117,800	
101 1/4	76	103 1/4	83	102 1/4	Jan. 14	101 1/4	Jan. 10	Studebaker Company	60,000,000	Dec. 1, '21	1 1/2	Q	81 1/4	84 1/4	79 1/4	84 1/4	+ 2 1/4	350	
14	8 1/4	10 1/4	6 1/4	9 1/4	Jan. 3	8 1/4	Jan. 3	Studebaker Company pf.	9,800,000	Dec. 1, '21	1 1/2	Q	101	101	101	102 1/4	+	1,600	
20 1/4	11 1/4	13 1/4	8 1/4	12 1/4	Jan. 3	11 1/4	Jan. 3	Superior Boat (sh.)	769,920	Feb. 7, '21	50c	Q	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+	3,800	
60	41	48	26	27	Jan. 4	26	Jan. 3	Superior Oil (sh.)	6,000,000	Dec. 20, '20	50c	Q	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	+	1,600	
102	96	97 1/4	92 1/4					Superior Steel 1st pf.	2,379,300	Nov. 15, '21	2	Q	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	-	300	
47	19 1/4	25 1/4	2	3 1/4	Jan. 4	3 1/4	Jan. 4	TEMTOR CORN & F. PROD., Class A (sh.)	137,000	Oct. 5, '20	\$1	Q							
13 1/4	8 1/4	11	6 1/4	10 1/4	Jan. 3	9 1/4	Jan. 6	TEMTOR CORN & F. PROD., Class B (sh.)	55,550	Oct. 5, '20	\$1	Q							
53 1/4	20	42	10 1/4	29	Jan. 3	29	Jan. 10	Tennessee C. & C. cfs.	794,224	May 13, '18	1 1/2	Q	20	20	19 1/4	20	+	3,200	
47 1/4	14	27 1/4	10 1/4	26 1/4	Jan. 14	24 1/4	Jan. 5	Texas Company (#25)	163,298,100	Dec. 31, '21	75c	Q	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	+	66,200	
42 1/4	22	36 1/4	15 1/4	26 1/4	Jan. 3	23 1/4	Jan. 9	Texas Company (#25)	163,298,100	Dec. 15, '21	\$1	Q	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	+	35,800	
22 1/4	9 1/4	20 1/4	11 1/4	13 1/4	Jan. 10	12 1/4	Jan. 10	Texas & Pacific	38,700,000										



## The Trend of Bond Prices—Average of 40 Listed Issues



## Stock Exchange Bond Trading

Week Ended January 14

Total Sales \$138,064,150 Par Value

## UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAR LOANS

Range, 1922	High	Low	Net
85.00 94.84 6592	Lib 3 1/2%, 1922-47...	98.00 96.00 96.86	+ .30
96.20 94.82	66 Lib 3 1/2%, '32-47, reg.	96.20 95.00 96.20	+ .30
97.80 96.40	8 Lib 1st 4%, '32-47...	97.80 97.00 97.80	+ .80
97.84 96.20	32 Lib 2d 4%, '27-42...	97.84 97.00 97.84	+ .76
97.76 96.40	6 Lib 2d 4%, '27-42, reg.	97.76 97.74 97.76	+ 1.36
98.06 96.00 1400%	Lib 1st conv 4 1/2%, 1932-47...	98.06 96.00 97.86	+ .54
97.70 96.00	9 Lib 1st conv 4 1/2%, 1932-47, reg.	97.70 97.50 97.54	+ .44
98.16 96.00 12432%	Lib 2d conv 4 1/2%, 1932-47...	98.16 97.02 97.70	+ .60
97.90 95.50 184	Lib 2d conv 4 1/2%, 1932-47, reg.	97.90 97.00 97.50	+ .80
98.20 97.18 27285%	Lib 3d 4 1/2%, 1928...	98.20 97.74 97.90	+ .06
97.80 97.16	50% Lib 3d 4 1/2%, '28, reg.	97.80 97.22 97.72	+ .10
98.20 96.50 2233%	Lib 4th 4 1/2%, '33-38 98.20	97.32 97.58	+ .48
98.08 96.00 138%	Lib 4th 4 1/2%, '33-38...	98.08 97.16 97.74	+ .44
100.24 98.00 120%	Vic 3 1/2%, 1922-23...	100.24 100.00 100.00	+ .12
100.00 98.00 20%	Vic 3 1/2%, reg...	100.00 100.00 100.00	+ .12
100.30 100.00 9826%	Vic 4 1/2%, 1922-23...	100.30 100.08 100.22	+ .14
100.10 99.84 207%	Vic 4 1/2%, '22-23, reg. 100.10	99.92 99.92	- .02

Total sales \$82,115,150

## FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, STATE AND MUNICIPAL

78	77	27	Argentine Govt 5%	78	77	+ 1
45	44 1/2	12	Chinese Govt 5%	45	44 1/2	- 1/2
108	106 1/2	27	City of Bern 5%	107 1/2	107 1/2	- 1/2
107	106	13	City of Bern 5%	107	106 1/2	+ 1/2
84	73	70	City of Bordeaux 6%	81	83	+ 2
107 1/2	106 1/2	13	City of Christiania 5%	107	106 1/2	+ 1/2
80	78 1/2	14 1/2	Dan Mun f 5%, B...	80	85 1/2	+ 5 1/2
84 1/2	83	64 1/2	City of Lyons 6%	84	83	+ 1
84	83	69	City of Marcellas 6%	83	83 1/2	+ 1/2
101 1/2	100 1/2	170	City of R. de Jan. 5%	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
68 1/2	67	63	City of Tokio 5%	68	68 1/2	+ 1/2
108 1/2	107 1/2	40	City of Zurich 5%	108 1/2	108 1/2	+ 1/2
107 1/2	106 1/2	25	Dan Mun f 5%, A...	107	106 1/2	+ 1/2
107 1/2	106 1/2	14 1/2	Dan Mun f 5%, B...	107 1/2	106 1/2	+ 1/2
97 1/2	96	123	Dom of Can 5%, '26...	97 1/2	97	+ 1/2
98 1/2	96 1/2	236	Dom of Can 5%, '29...	98 1/2	98 1/2	+ 1/2
96 1/2	94 1/2	41	Dom of Can 5%, '31...	96	96 1/2	+ 1/2
96 1/2	94 1/2	120	Dominican Rep 5%	96 1/2	96 1/2	+ 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	115	Dutch E Ind 6%, w...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
101	99 1/2	904	French Govt 5%	101	99 1/2	+ 1/2
95 1/2	94 1/2	1713%	French Govt 5%	95 1/2	94 1/2	+ 1/2
88	86 1/2	183	Jap 4 1/2%, ster loan...	87 1/2	88	+ 1/2
87 1/2	86 1/2	210%	Jap 4 1/2%, 2d series...	87 1/2	87 1/2	- 1/2
74 1/2	73 1/2	480%	Jap 4 1/2%, ster loan...	74 1/2	73 1/2	+ 1/2
106 1/2	105 1/2	172	King of Belg 7 1/2%	106 1/2	106 1/2	+ 1/2
96	94 1/2	231	King of Belg 6%	96	95 1/2	+ 1/2
106 1/2	104 1/2	106%	King of Belg 5%, recta...	106 1/2	106 1/2	+ 1/2
108 1/2	107 1/2	180	King of Den 5%	108 1/2	107 1/2	+ 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	323	King of Den, int cfs...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	92 1/2	94	King of Italy 6 1/2%	94 1/2	94	+ 1/2
110	108 1/2	94	King of Sweden 5%	110	108 1/2	+ 1/2
90 1/2	89 1/2	154	King of S. Africa 6%	90 1/2	89 1/2	+ 1/2
102	100 1/2	288	Rep of Chile 5%, '46...	102	100 1/2	+ 1/2
100 1/2	98 1/2	361	Rep of Chile 5%, '26...	100 1/2	98 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	100 1/2	306	Rep of Chile 5%, '41...	102 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
85	84 1/2	36	Rep of Cuba 5%, '04...	85	84 1/2	+ 1/2
78	77	33	Rep of Cuba 4 1/2%	78	77 1/2	+ 1/2
77 1/2	77	5	Rep of Cuba 5%, '14...	77 1/2	77	- 1/2
100	98 1/2	126	Rep of Uruguay 5%	100	98 1/2	+ 1/2
101 1/2	100 1/2	84	Sao Paulo 5%	101 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
108 1/2	106 1/2	170	State Queensf'd 7 1/2%	108 1/2	106 1/2	+ 1/2
115 1/2	113 1/2	118	Swiss Confed 5% S...	115 1/2	113 1/2	+ 1/2
100 1/2	98 1/2	100	U K Gt Bdl 5 1/2%, 25...	100 1/2	98 1/2	+ 1/2
100 1/2	98 1/2	719	U K Gt Bdl 5 1/2%, 25...	100 1/2	98 1/2	+ 1/2
98 1/2	96 1/2	798%	U K Gt Bdl 5 1/2%, '37...	98 1/2	96 1/2	+ 1/2
104 1/2	103 1/2	285	U S of Brazil 5%	104 1/2	103 1/2	+ 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	145	U S of Mexico 5%	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
51 1/2	50	85	U S of Mex 5%, large 51%	51 1/2	51	+ 1/2
41 1/2	40	44	U S of Mexico 4 1/2%	41 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/2

Total sales \$10,376,500

## NEW YORK CITY BONDS

94 1/2	93 1/2	2	4s, 1937	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
99	98	50	4 1/2s, 1960	99	98	99
99 1/2	97 1/2	18	4 1/2s, 1964	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
104 1/2	103 1/2	57	4 1/2s, 1963	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
104 1/2	103 1/2	54	4 1/2s, 1964	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
104 1/2	103 1/2	39	4 1/2s, 1967	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
104 1/2	103 1/2	25	4 1/2s, May, 1957	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
104 1/2	103 1/2	27	4 1/2s, Nov, 1957	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
104 1/2	104 1/2	60	4 1/2s, 1971, w...	104 1/2	104 1/2	+ 1/2

Total sales \$371,000

## NEW YORK STATE BONDS

100	100	10	N Y Canal 4 1/2% <th>100</th> <th>100</th> <th>100</th>	100	100	100
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## CORPORATION ISSUES

75 1/2	75	10	ADAMS EXP. 4s...	75 1/2	75	75 1/2
8	75	2	Alaska G M cv 6%	8	75	8
78 1/2	76 1/2	2	Alb & Susq 3 1/2%	78 1/2	76 1/2	+ 1/2
102	100	203	Am Ag Chem 7 1/2%	102	100 1/2	+ 1/2
98 1/2	96	21	Am Ag Chem cv 5%	98 1/2	96	+ 1/2
83	81	6	Am Cotton Oil 5%	81 1/2	81 1/2	- 1/2
87 1/2	86 1/2	164	Am Smelt & R lat 5%	86 1/2	87 1/2	+ 1/2
98 1/2	96 1/2	281	Am Sug R 6 1/2% cfs 98%	98 1/2	96 1/2	+ 1/2
112	108	663	Am T & T cv 6%	112	110 1/2	+ 1/2
82 1/2	80 1/2	6	Am T & T cv 4 1/2%	82 1/2	80 1/2	+ 1/2
97 1/2	95 1/2	16	Am T & T cv 4 1/2%	97 1/2	95 1/2	+ 1/2
96	94 1/2	129	Am T & T cv 5%	96	94 1/2	+ 1/2
80	78 1/2	270	Am T & T cv 5%	80	78 1/2	+ 1/2
72 1/2	70 1/2	15	Am Water W & E 5%	72 1/2	70 1/2	+ 1/2
84 1/2	82 1/2	6	Am Wr Paper 7 1/2%	84 1/2	82 1/2	+ 1/2
62	58 1/2	24	Ann Arbor 4s...	62	58 1/2	+ 1/2
80	78 1/2	71	Armour & Co 4 1/2%	80	78 1/2	+ 1/2
80 1/2	78 1/2	314	A. T. & S F 4s...	80 1/2	78 1/2	+ 1/2
81	78 1/2	109	A. T. & S F 4s...	81	78 1/2	+ 1/2
79 1/2	77 1/2	7	A. T. & S F 4s...	79 1/2	77 1/2	+ 1/2
93 1/2	91 1/2	7	A. T. & S F 4s...	93 1/2	91 1/2	+ 1/2
79	76 1/2	5	A. T. & S F 4s...	79	76 1/2	+ 1/2
80	78 1/2	28	A. T. & S F 4s...	80	78 1/2	+ 1/2
80 1/2	78 1/2	14	A. T. & S F 4s...	80 1/2	78 1/2	+ 1/2
82 1/2	80 1/2	16	A. T. & S F 4s...	82 1/2	80 1/2	+ 1/2

## Range, 1922

High	Low	Sales	Range, 1922	High	Low	Net
83 1/2	79 1/2	10	A. T. & S F 4s...	83 1/2	82	+ 1/2
87 1/2	87	17	At & C A L 4 1/2%	87 1/2	87 1/2	- 1/2
90 1/2	89 1/2	2	At & C A L 1st 5%	90 1/2	90 1/2	- 1/2
80 1/2	80	59	Atlanta & Birm 4s...	80	80	+ 1
108 1/2	104 1/2	7	Atl C Line 1st 4s...	108 1/2	106 1/2	+ 1/2
86	83 1/2	11	Atl C L g unif 4 1/2%	86	84 1/2	+ 1/2
80	79 1/2	96	A C L L & N 4s...	80	78	+ 1/2
73 1/2	72 1/2	14	At & Danville 4s...	73 1/2	72 1/2	- 1/2
25	23 1/2	14	Atlantic Fruit 7s...	25	23 1/2	+ 1
104 1/2	103 1/2	72	Atlantic Ref 6 1/2%	104 1/2	104 1/2	+ 1/2
104 1/2	103 1/2	15	Atlas P temp 7 1/2%	104 1/2	103 1/2	+ 1/2
93	88 1/2	305	BALT & O pr in 3 1/2%	93	89 1/2	+ 3 1/2
79 1/2	76 1/2	124	Balt & O gold 4s...	79 1/2	79	+ 2 1/2
97 1/2	96 1/2	339	Balt & Ohio 6s...	97 1/2	97 1/2	+ 1/2
70 1/2	74	463	Balt & O cv 4 1/2%	70 1/2	74 1/2	+ 1/2
78 1/2	75 1/2	89	Balt & Ohio ref 5s...	78 1/2	75 1/2	- 1/2
74 1/2	73 1/2	26	B & O F, L E & W	74 1/2	74 1/2	+ 1/2
			Va 4s...	74 1/2	72 1/2	+ 1 1/2
89	87	37	B & O, P, J & M 3 1/2%	89	87 1/2	+ 1/2
89	86	136	B & O, S W Div 3 1/2%	89	86 1/2	+ 2 1/2
66	62 1/2	48	B & O, T & C 4s...	66	64 1/2	+ 2
108 1/2	108	70	Bell Tel Pa 7s...	108 1/2	108 1/2	+ 1/2
91 1/2	89 1/2	54	Beth Steel p m 3s...	91 1/2	89 1/2	+ 1/2
91 1/2	89 1/2	27	Beth Steel ref 5s...	91 1/2	90 1/2	+ 1/2
96	95 1/2	32	Beth Steel ext 5s...	96	95 1/2	+ 1/2
59 1/2	59	7	Boat & N Y A L 4s...	59 1/2	59	- 1/2
52	50	18	Bway & 7th Av 5s...	52	51	+ 1
75 1/2	75	1	Bklyn City RR 5s...	75 1/2	75	- 1/2
94 1/2	93	36	Bradford Copper 6s...	94 1/2	93 1/2	+ 1/2
97	89 1/2	18	Bklyn Edison gen 5s...	97	90 1/2	+ 1 1/2
105 1/2	103 1/2	15	Bklyn Edis gen 5s...	105 1/2	105 1/2	+ 1/2
108 1/2	106 1/2	31	Bklyn E gen 7s...	108 1/2	106 1/2	+ 1/2
35 1/2	35 1/2	3	B R T ref cv 4s...	35 1/2	35 1/2	+ 1/2
60	58	44	B R T 7s, 1922...	60	63 1/2	+ 3 1/2
64	58 1/2	110	B R T 7s, '21, c of d 64	64	58 1/2	+ 4 1/2
76	75 1/2	5	Bklyn U B 1st 5s...	76	75 1/2	+ 1/2
75 1/2	75 1/2	1	Bklyn U B 1st 5s...	75 1/2	75 1/2	+ 1/2
88 1/2	87 1/2	19	Bklyn Un Gas 5s...	88 1/2	87 1/2	+ 1/2
90	90	51	Buff, R & P conv 4 1/2%	90	90 1/2	+ 1/2
81	80	4	Bush Terminal 4s...	81	80	+ 2 1/2
85 1/2	82 1/2	3	Bush Terminal 5s...	85 1/2	85 1/2	+ 2 1/2
88	86 1/2	19	Bush Term Bldg 5s...	88	86 1/2	+ 1/2
93 1/2	92	4	CAL GAS & EL 5s...	93 1/2	93 1/2	- 1/2
110 1/2	108 1/2	47	Canadian Nor 7s...	110 1/2	109 1/2	+ 1 1/2
108 1/2	106 1/2	5	Can Nor 7s, reg...	108 1/2	106 1/2	+ 1/2
110 1/2	107 1/2	171	Canadian Nor 4s...	110 1/2	110	+ 2
78 1/2	78	283	Can P deb 4s, w l...	78 1/2	78	- 1/2
96	93	41	Can So conv 5s...	96	93	+ 3
84	83	24	Car, Clinch & O 5s...	84	83 1/2	+ 1/2
94	93	1	Cent of Ga 6s...	94	90 1/2	+ 3 1/2
92	90	15	Cent of Ga conv 5s...	92	92 1/2	+ 1/2
98 1/2	93 1/2	53	Cent Leath 6s...	98 1/2	96 1/2	+ 2 1/2
94 1/2	91 1/2	8	Cent New Eng 4s...	94 1/2	91 1/2	+ 3 1/2
90	88 1/2	2	C R R & B Co Ga 5s...	90	88 1/2	+ 1 1/2
104 1/2	103 1/2	9	Cent of N J 5s...	104 1/2	104 1/2	- 1/2
85 1/2	81 1/2	93	Central Pacific 4s...	85 1/2	82 1/2	+ 3 1/2
87 1/2	85 1/2	21	Central Pacific 3 1/2%	87 1/2	87 1/2	+ 2
79 1/2	76 1/2	7	Cerro de Pasado 7s...	79 1/2	79 1/2	+ 1 1/2
114	112 1/2	63	Cerro de Pasado 4s...	114	113 1/2	+ 1/2
84 1/2	83	82	Ches & O conv 4 1/2%	84 1/2	83 1/2	+ 1
91 1/2	97 1/2	16	Ches & O conv 5s...	91 1/2	90 1/2	+ 1 1/2
84 1/2	84 1/2	163	Ches & O conv 5s...	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1 1/2
94	90 1/2	11	Ches & O fund 3s...	94	90 1/2	+ 3 1/2
86	85	380	Ches & O cv 4 1/2%	86	83 1/2	+ 2 1/2
90	86	65	Chicago & Alton 3s...	90	86 1/2	+ 3 1/2
90	89 1/2	37 1/2	Chicago & Alton 3s...	90	89 1/2	+ 1/2
88 1/2	86 1/2	58	C, B & Q gen 4s...	88 1/2	88	+ 1/2
80	77 1/2	20	C, B & Q III Div 4s...	80	87 1/2	+ 7 1/2
80	77 1/2	24	C, B & Q III Div 3 1/2%	80	79	+ 1 1/2
96 1/2	93	88	C, B & Q N Ext 4s...	96 1/2	93 1/2	+ 3 1/2
71 1/2	68	910 1/2	C & E I gen 5s, t c...	71 1/2	68 1/2	+ 3 1/2
53 1/2	53 1/2	2	C & E I gen 5s, t c...	53 1/2	53 1/2	- 1/2
			C & E I gen of dep...	53 1/2	53 1/2	- 1/2
103	103	30	C & E I gen 5s, U S...	103	103	- 1/2
84 1/2	81	10	C & E I gen 5s, U S...	84 1/2	81	+ 3 1/2
			M & T ctf...	84 1/2	81	+ 3 1/2
91	91	6	Chi Gas & L Clats...	91	91	+ 1/2
90 1/2	91	1	Chi Gas & L Clats...	90 1/2	91	+ 1/2
91 1/2	90 1/2	58	Chi Gas & L Clats...	91 1/2	90 1/2	+ 1/2
91	87 1/2	68	C I & L ref 5s...	91	87 1/2	+ 1/2
91	81	3	Chi, I & L ref 4s...	91	81	+ 10 1/2
103	103	1	Chi, I & L ref 4s...	103	103	+ 1
92 1/2	79 1/2	58	C, M & S T P 4s...	92 1/2	79 1/2	+ 13 1/2
97 1/2	95 1/2	66	C, M & S T P ref 4 1/2%	97 1/2	95 1/2	+ 2 1/2
97 1/2	97 1/2	101	C, M & S T P gen 4s...	97 1/2	97 1/2	- 1/2
96	92 1/2	70	C, M & S T P gen 4s...	96	92 1/2	+ 3 1/2
97 1/2	97 1/2	70	C, M & S T P 4s...	97 1/2	97 1/2	- 1/2
96 1/2	90 1/2	154	C, M & S T P cv 4 1/2%	96 1/2	90 1/2	+ 6 1/2
92 1/2	92 1/2	57	C, M & S T P 4s...	92 1/2	92 1/2	- 1/2
95 1/2	94 1/2	5	C, M & S T P 4s...	95 1/2	94 1/2	+ 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	15	C, M & S T P 4s...	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	1				







## New York Stock Exchange Transactions—1921

Range for 1920		Last Dividend		Amount		STOCKS.		Open.		High.		Date.		Low.		Date.		Last.		Net		Closing.		Year's	
High.	Low.	Date	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Capital	Stock	Capital	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Low.	High.	Change.	Bid.	Asked.	Total	Sales.		
40%	40%	Dec. 1, '17	1	Q	12,000,000	ADAMS EXPRESS	12,000,000	26%	26%	33%	26%	Dec. 7	26%	Jan. 3	26%	Jan. 3	26%	50	25	+25	40	51%	88,800		
72	40	Jan. 3, '22	1%	Q	13,163,000	Advance Rumely	13,163,000	16%	16%	19%	16%	Jan. 7	16%	Dec. 30	16%	Dec. 30	16%	10%	10%	—	10%	51%	39,100		
72	40	Jan. 3, '22	1%	Q	11,932,900	Advance Rumely pf.	11,932,900	45	45	52	45	Jan. 10	33	Dec. 30	31%	Dec. 30	31%	—	13%	—	13%	31%	18,800		
34	32	Oct. 15, '21	\$1	Q	133,000	Air Reduction (sh.)	133,000	32%	32%	50	32%	Dec. 28	30	June 21	40	June 21	40	—	16%	—	16%	17%	398,050		
88%	24	Dec. 15, '20	\$1	Q	10,000,000	Alox Rubber	10,000,000	31%	31%	39%	31%	Jan. 11	13%	Dec. 14	17%	Dec. 14	17%	—	12%	—	12%	3%	144,110		
28	24	Dec. 15, '20	\$1	Q	7,300,000	Alaska Gold Mines (\$10)	7,300,000	1	1	1%	1	Feb. 9	1%	Feb. 9	1%	Feb. 9	1%	—	—	—	—	—	207,900		
87	87	Jan. 1, '22	3	SA	13,867,440	Alaska Juneau G. M. (\$10)	13,867,440	1%	1%	1%	1%	Feb. 9	1%	Oct. 31	1%	Oct. 31	1%	—	—	—	—	—	3,601		
100%	100	Oct. 14, '21	1%	Q	2,200,000	All American Cables	2,200,000	100	100	105%	100	May 6	100	Feb. 15	105	Feb. 15	105	—	2	—	2	105	32		
75	74	Oct. 18, '21	1%	Q	2,000,000	Alliance Realty	2,000,000	100	100	105%	100	Apr. 28	100	Apr. 28	100	Apr. 28	100	—	—	—	—	—	52		
62%	43%	Nov. 1, '21	\$1	Q	1,026,741	Allied Chemical & Dye (sh.)	1,026,741	45%	45%	50%	45%	Dec. 14	34	Aug. 15	37%	Aug. 15	37%	—	12%	—	12%	57%	828,206		
92%	84%	Jan. 3, '22	1%	Q	28,888,000	Allied Chemical & Dye pf.	28,888,000	88	88	103%	88	Dec. 17	83	June 23	103	June 23	103	—	16	—	16	103%	52,330		
33%	26%	Nov. 15, '21	1	Q	21,505,000	Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing	21,505,000	30	30	39%	30	Dec. 31	28%	Aug. 24	38%	Aug. 24	38%	—	10	—	10	39%	394,300		
92	87%	Oct. 15, '21	1%	Q	15,729,000	Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing pf.	15,729,000	80%	80%	90	80%	Dec. 16	67%	Aug. 16	88%	Aug. 16	88%	—	16%	—	16%	87	60		
91	86%	May 1, '21	12	Q	5,000,000	Amalgamated Sugar 1st pf.	5,000,000	92%	92%	92%	92%	Jan. 8	92%	Aug. 29	90%	Aug. 29	90%	—	24%	—	24%	30%	30,175		
95	51	Apr. 15, '21	12	Q	35,322,100	American Agricultural Chemical	35,322,100	58	58	65%	58	Jan. 6	28%	Aug. 29	30%	Aug. 29	30%	—	21%	—	21%	57%	30,860		
96%	79	Apr. 15, '21	1%	Q	28,455,200	American Agricultural Chemical pf.	28,455,200	70%	70%	84	70%	Jan. 7	51	Aug. 29	57%	Aug. 29	57%	—	13%	—	13%	57	14,240		
48%	39	Nov. 15, '21	\$1	Q	4,895,700	American Bank Note (\$50)	4,895,700	40%	40%	40%	40%	Dec. 12	40%	Jan. 6	50%	Jan. 6	50%	—	—	—	—	—	4,220		
43%	40	Jan. 3, '21	75c	Q	4,895,650	American Bank Note pf. (\$50)	4,895,650	42%	42%	50%	42%	Dec. 10	43%	Jan. 11	50	Jan. 11	50	—	28%	—	28%	49%	54		
100%	32%	Jan. 31, '21	2	Q	15,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co.	15,000,000	44	44	51	44	Feb. 15	24%	Oct. 17	34%	Oct. 17	34%	—	20	—	20	34%	188,650		
93	73	Dec. 31, '21	1%	Q	5,000,000	American Beet Sugar pf.	5,000,000	74%	74%	74%	74%	Jan. 5	54%	Dec. 22	58%	Dec. 22	58%	—	17%	—	17%	62	70		
128%	45%	Apr. 1, '21	\$1.25	Q	96,000	American Bosch Magneto (sh.)	96,000	51%	51%	65%	51%	May 2	25%	Aug. 10	35	Aug. 10	35	—	15%	—	15%	25%	21,040		
60	40	Dec. 31, '21	\$1	Q	1,500,000	American Brake Shoe & Foundry new (sh.)	1,500,000	50%	50%	50%	50%	Dec. 1	50%	Jan. 3	53%	Jan. 3	53%	—	12%	—	12%	88	24,500		
91	80	Dec. 31, '21	1%	Q	9,800,000	American Brake Shoe & Foundry pf. new	9,800,000	83%	83%	100	83%	Dec. 2	83%	Jan. 3	90%	Jan. 3	90%	—	10%	—	10%	98	100		
60%	21%	Jan. 2, '21	1%	Q	41,233,300	American Can Co.	41,233,300	26	26	35%	26	Dec. 15	27%	June 21	34%	June 21	34%	—	9	—	9	34%	632,900		
101	72%	Jan. 2, '21	1%	Q	41,233,300	American Can Co. pf.	41,233,300	78%	78%	97	78%	Dec. 14	78%	June 25	94	June 25	94	—	15	—	15	94%	41,650		
147%	111	Jan. 2, '22	3	Q	30,000,000	American Car & Foundry	30,000,000	121%	121%	151%	121%	Dec. 2	117%	June 17	148%	June 17	148%	—	24%	—	24%	146%	284,800		
116%	100%	Jan. 2, '21	1%	Q	30,000,000	American Car & Foundry pf.	30,000,000	100	100	108	100	May 17	108	May 17	108	May 17	108	—	10%	—	10%	85	17,400		
100%	100	Jan. 2, '21	1%	Q	155,958	American Chicle (sh.)	155,958	29	29	29	29	Jan. 27	6%	Nov. 10	11%	Nov. 10	11%	—	—	—	—	—	12%	32,955	
54%	13%	Dec. 15, '20	1	Q	36,237,100	American Cotton Oil Co.	36,237,100	19%	19%	24%	19%	Nov. 14	15%	June 23	21%	June 23	21%	—	3	—	3	21%	95,300		
86	39%	Dec. 15, '20	3	Q	10,198,000	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	10,198,000	39%	39%	47	39%	Apr. 26	35%	July 5	44%	July 5	44%	—	13%	—	13%	44	45		
12%	8%	Dec. 15, '20	3	Q	3,278,370	American Druggists Syndicate (\$10)	3,278,370	67	67	67	67	Jan. 11	67%	Aug. 11	67%	Aug. 11	67%	—	—	—	—	—	5	16,190	
175	95	Jan. 3, '22	\$2	Q	1,000,000	American International Chemical	1,000,000	120	120	137	120	Dec. 7	113	Aug. 27	124%	Aug. 27	124%	—	12%	—	12%	88	64,700		
122	35	Oct. 1, '21	1%	Q	11,274,100	American Hide & Leather Co.	11,274,100	8%	8%	16	8%	Dec. 15	8	Apr. 14	13%	Apr. 14	13%	—	3%	—	3%	13%	138,600		
55%	37	Oct. 25, '21	1%	Q	7,161,400	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	7,161,400	42%	42%	42%	42%	Dec. 30	42	Jan. 4	82	Jan. 4	82	—	40	—	40	82	83		
68	53	Oct. 25, '21	1%	Q	14,930,000	American Ice pf.	14,930,000	51	51	73%	51	Nov. 28	57	Jan. 4	72%	Jan. 4	72%	—	15%	—	15%	72%	91,000		
120%	30%	Sep. 15, '21	25c	Q	2,826,000	American International Chemical	2,826,000	41	41	41	41	Dec. 15	41%	Jan. 4	72%	Jan. 4	72%	—	15%	—	15%	72%	91,000		
14%	8%	Nov. 15, '21	1	Q	2,826,000	American International Chemical pf.	2,826,000	41	41	41	41	Dec. 15	41%	Jan. 4	72%	Jan. 4	72%	—	15%	—	15%	72%	91,000		
95	82	Mar. 31, '21	1%	Q	16,750,000	American Linseed Co.	16,750,000	40	40	62%	40	Jan. 31	17%	Aug. 24	30%	Aug. 24	30%	—	18%	—	18%	30%	69,500		
93%	80	July 1, '21	1%	Q	16,750,000	American Linseed Co. pf.	16,750,000	86	86	93	86	Jan. 29	30%	Aug. 29	56	Aug. 29	56	—	25%	—	25%	57	28,800		
100%	74	Dec. 31, '21	1%	Q	25,000,000	American Locomotive Co.	25,000,000	82%	82%	110%	82%	Dec. 28	73%	June 20	108	June 20	108	—	20	—	20	108%	563,525		
107	96%	Dec. 31, '21	1%	Q	25,000,000	American Locomotive pf.	25,000,000	100	100	115	100	Dec. 14	98%	June 20	113	June 20	113	—	13	—	13	113	114		
44	17%	Dec. 31, '21	\$1	Q	53,000	American Malt & Grain, sta. (sh.)	53,000	13	13	15%	13	Dec. 7	11%	Aug. 20	15%	Aug. 20	15%	—	15	—	15	15	18		
64%	64%	Dec. 31, '21	\$1	Q																					



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Members New York Stock Exchange  
Grand St. N. Y. 2nd Floor



## Transactions on the New York Curb

WEEK ENDED JAN. 14, 1922

## Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds	Marks
Monday	33,909	223,868	189,410	\$1,148,000	355,000
Tuesday	51,172	226,710	329,060	1,838,000	355,000
Wednesday	48,345	255,267	218,860	1,408,000	3,000
Thursday	61,220	208,455	206,060	1,621,000	3,000
Friday	64,570	258,580	211,935	1,796,000	3,000
Saturday	56,500	93,386	212,057	1,032,000	3,000

Total ..... 355,896 1,266,266 1,379,222 \$8,933,000 365,000

## INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1922	High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
2 1/4	19,000	Acme Coal	1%	1%	1%	1%	+ 3/4
30 1/2	10,000	Acme Packing	58	45	50	45	+ 0.5
2 1/4	1%	3,800	Ajax Rubber	5%	1%	1%	- 3/4
13 1/2	13%	100	Ajax Rubber, new	13%	13%	13%	...
3 1/2	5	700	Allied Packers cfs	5	5	5	- 3/4
20 10 1/2	100	Am Hawaiian SS	10%	10%	10%	10%	- 1/2
1%	1	200	Audubon Chem	1%	1%	1%	...
0.05	0.01	500	Beth Motors	0.05	0.01	0.01	...
13 1/2	13%	1,700	Bradley Firefig.	77	70	70	- 0.4
13 1/2	12%	4,400	Br-Am Tob, coup.	13%	13	13%	+ 3/4
13 1/2	12%	400	Br-Am Tob, reg.	13	13	13	+ 3/4
10 1/2	4%	4,000	Buddy Buds, Inc.	50	50	50	+ 1.1
84	70	7,050	Car Light & Pow.	84	70	70	- 1.1
2 1/2	2%	200	Carlisle Tire	2%	2%	2%	- 3/4
1	1	400	Chalmers Mot cfs	1	1	1	...
37 1/2	2%	13,700	Chicago Nipple	3%	3	3%	+ 3/4
23 1/2	20	500	Cleveland Motor	23%	21	21%	+ 3/4
6 1/2	6	3,000	Cont Motors	6%	6	6	...
0.06	0.06	1,000	Continental Candy	0.06	0.06	0.06	...
4 1/2	3%	300	Curias Aero	4	2 1/2	4	...
60 1/2	38	1,000	Dan & R G pf.	60	50	50	+ 1.2
26 1/2	24	2,400	Durant Motor	25%	24	25	- 3/4
10 1/2	8 1/2	8,000	DurMot of Ind.	10%	9	9%	+ 1 1/2
38 1/2	38	50	Eastern SS	38	38	38	...
5 1/2	5 1/2	100	Federal Tel	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	...
6 1/2	6	800	Earl Motors, Inc.	5 1/2	5 1/2	4	+ 2
15 1/2	17 1/2	800	Farrell Coal	15 1/2	17 1/2	18	- 3/4
17 1/2	15 1/2	2,200	Gibson-How	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	+ 3/4
15 1/2	15 1/2	800	Georges Clothes Cp.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	...
70 1/2	70	200	Garland SS	70	70	70	...
43 1/2	42	8,300	Glen Alden Coal	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	+ 1 1/2
6 1/2	6	8,300	Goldwyn Picture	6	4	6	+ 1 1/2
11 1/2	9 1/2	3,200	Goodyear T & R	11%	10%	11%	+ 1 1/2
26 1/2	24	500	G'dy'r T & R pf.	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1 1/2
75 1/2	50	300	Guantanamo Sug	75	50	50	...
18 1/2	18 1/2	1,326	Gillette S Razor	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1 1/2
1%	1	1,000	Grant Motor	1%	1	1	- 3/4
1 1/2	1 1/2	3,400	Hayden Chem	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+ 3/4
8 1/2	6	13,000	Intercont Rubber	8 1/2	8	8 1/2	+ 2 1/2
11 1/2	11 1/2	100	Hercules Paper	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 2 1/2
15 1/2	12	200	Int Prop Vt tr w	15 1/2	12	12	...
6 1/2	4 1/2	1,400	Libby, McN & L	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	+ 3/4
60 1/2	40	1,700	Locomobile	60	40	50	+ 1.0
8 1/2	8 1/2	55,400	Lincoln Motor	8 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	...
9 1/2	8 1/2	100	Nat'l Leather	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	+ 3/4
2 1/2	1 1/2	100	Nat'l Leath spid.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+ 3/4
3 1/2	2 1/2	300	Nat Leath unspid	3	2 1/2	3	...
20 1/2	20	100	N Y Transp.	20	20	20	...
3 1/2	2	4,300	No Am Pulp & P	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	+ 1 1/2
7 1/2	6 1/2	400	Packard Motor	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	- 3/4
10 1/2	5	1,500	Parsons Auto Am	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 3 1/2
7 1/2	5 1/2	7,000	Philip Morris	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	+ 1
2 1/2	2 1/2	10,000	Radio Co.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+ 3/4
2 1/2	2 1/2	5,100	Radio Co pf.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+ 3/4
38 1/2	36	4,800	Reynolds Tob, B.	38 1/2	37	38 1/2	+ 2 1/2
23 1/2	23 1/2	6,100	Reading rights	23 1/2	23	23	...
2 1/2	2 1/2	900	Saguenay P & P	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+ 3/4
23 1/2	22 1/2	12,200	Southern Coal & L	23 1/2	23	23 1/2	...
95 1/2	92	1,200	Swift Int'l	95 1/2	92	95 1/2	+ 1 1/2
2 1/2	2 1/2	300	Swift & Co	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+ 3/4
2 1/2	2 1/2	1,100	Standard Motors	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	...
3 1/2	2 1/2	13,800	Sweets Co of Am	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	...
72 1/2	70	500	Todd Shipyards	72	70 1/2	71 1/2	+ 1 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	4,200	Tenn Ry & L	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+ 3/4
10 1/2	10	100	Tenn Ry & L pf.	10	10	10	...
4 1/2	3 1/2	1,500	Tob Prod Exp.	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	+ 3/4
45 1/2	44	600	Union Carbide & C	45	44	45	...
2 1/2	2 1/2	42,700	United Prof Shar.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+ 3/4
5 1/2	4 1/2	10,800	U S Retail Candy	5 1/2	4 1/2	5	+ 3/4
0.7	0.7	3,800	U S Light & Heat	0.7	0.7	0.7	+ 1 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	100	U S Lst & H pf.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	...
11 1/2	11	13,000	U S Ship Corp.	11	11	11	+ 3/4
14 1/2	12	6,000	U S SS Co	14	12	12	...
18 1/2	17 1/2	11,300	West End Chem.	18	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 0.3
1 1/2	1	1,100	Wayne Oil	1 1/2	1	1	...

## STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

8 1/2	8	1,800	Atlantic Lobos	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	16 1/2	4,500	Anglo-Am Oil	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1
8 1/2	8 1/2	20	Buckeye Pipe Line	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 3/4
8 1/2	8 1/2	430	Eureka Pipe Line	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	+ 3/4
28 1/2	28	30	Galena Signal Oil	28	28	28	...
42 1/2	40	70	Galena Signal Oil	41	40	41	+ 1
102 1/2	101	40	Illinois Pipe Line	102	101	102	+ 1
108 1/2	107	272	Imp Oil (Can) cou	108	107	108	+ 3/4
16 1/2	14 1/2	31,200	Internat Pet.	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 3/4
87 1/2	84	135	Indiana Pipe Line	87	84 1/2	87	+ 3/4
28 1/2	28	100	Nat Transit	28	28	28	...
144 1/2	142	30	N Y Transit	144	142	142	...
90 1/2	88	10	Northern Pipe Line	90	88	90	...
280 1/2	257	135	Ohio Oil	280	257	278	+ 2 1/2
545 1/2	543	30	Prairie Oil & Gas	545	545	545	...
235 1/2	224	140	Prairie Pipe Line	235	235	235	+ 1 1/2
193 1/2	184	10	South Penn Oil	192	182	182	+ 1
78 1/2	77	20	Southern Pipe L.	78	78	78	+ 1
52 1/2	52	20	Southwest Pa P L	52	52	52	...
367 1/2	341	40,400	Std Oil of Ind.	367	341	365	+ 2 1/2
353 1/2	350	125	Std Oil of N Y	353	341	365	+ 14
		70	Vacuum Oil	353	353	353	+ 3 1/2

## MISCELLANEOUS OILS

53 1/2	44	2,000	Allen Oil	53	44	44	...
0.1	0.1	30,500	Allied Oil	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
48 1/2	42	3,000	Am Fuel Oil	48	42	47	+ 0.2
2 1/2	2 1/2	1,500	Am Fuel Oil pf.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	...
1 1/2	1 1/2	1,800	Ark Nat Gas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+ 3/4
32 1/2	30	2,000	Big Indian O & G	32	30	32	...
25 1/2	20	47,000	Boone Oil	24	20	20	- 0.1
78 1/2	70	47,000	Boston & Wyo Oil	74	70	71	...
1 1/2	1 1/2	400	Branos Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	...
3 1/2	3 1/2	3,900	Carb Syndicate	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	...
17 1/2	17 1/2	30	Chesapeake Mfg	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	...
107 1/2	107	3,150	Cities Service	108	108	108	- 4
55 1/2	54	1,110	Cities Service pf.	55 1/2	51	52	- 1
21 1/2	17	7,500	Cities Ser bks	18	17	17 1/2	+ 3/4
2 1/2	2 1/2	200	Columbian Syn	2	1 1/2	2	...
2 1/2	2 1/2	300	Consolidate Martin	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	...
14 1/2	14 1/2	700	Cosden pf, old	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	...
24 1/2	24 1/2	3,150	Creole Syntetic	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 3/4
0.6	0.6	22,000	Cushing Pet.	0.6	0.6	0.6	- 0.1
9 1/2	8 1/2	575	Dom Oil of Tex.	9	8 1/2	9	...

Range, 1922

High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Last	Ch
.07	.03	1,000 Ertel Oil .....	.07	.07	.07	+ .5
.57	.48	3,300 Edmonds O & R .....	.52	.48	.52	..
.74	.51	219,900 Engra Pet .....	.74	.55	.66	+ 1.5
.02	.02	1,000 Fay Pet .....	.02	.02	.02	..
1 1/2	1 1/2	9,300 Federal Oil .....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	..
10 1/2	9 1/2	1,000 Fennland Oil .....	10	9 1/2	9 1/2	+ 3/4
2 1/2	2 1/2	600 Granada Oil .....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-
5 1/2	4	7,100 Gilliland Oil .....	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 3/4
1 1/2	.90	8,100 Glen Rock Oil .....	.99	.93	.96	..
.05	.01	1,000 Harvey Crude Oil .....	.04	.04	.04	-
.11	.06	26,200 Hudson Oil .....	.09	.06	.06	- 0.3
10 1/2	8 1/2	36,700 Imper Oil of Del. ..	10	9 1/2	9 1/2	+ 3/4
7 1/2	6	3,700 Imp Oil of Del pf ..	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	..
1 1/2	.74	13,400 Keystone R Dev. ....	1 1/2	.76	.85	+ 0.7
19 1/2	14 1/2	4,600 Kirby Pet .....	19 1/2	15 1/2	17	+ 2 1/2
10 1/2	.65	4,000 Lance Crk Royal. ....	10	.65	.67	+ 0.1
1 1/2	1 1/2	1,400 Livingston Pet .....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	..
60 1/2	58	42,500 Lyons Pet .....	65	58	60	- 0.1
21 1/2	18 1/2	4,900 Maracaibo Oil .....	20 1/2	19	20 1/2	+ 2
2 1/2	1 1/2	1,100 Marine Oil .....	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+ 3/4
1 1/2	1 1/2	500 Magma O & R .....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	..
1 1/2	1 1/2	1,000 Marland O of Me. ....	1 1/2	1	1	..
12 1/2	10	28,500 Meridian Pet .....	12	10	11	+ 0.1
0 1/2	0 1/2	1,800 Merritt Oil Corp. ....	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	+ 3/4
1 1/2	1 1/2	16,000 Mexico Oil .....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+ 3/4
18 1/2	15 1/2	1,000 Mex Eagle Oil .....	18	15 1/2	18	..
35 1/2	32	120 Mex Seaboard ....	35	32	32	..
0 1/2	.6	5,600 Mutual Oil .....	6	6	6	..
11 1/2	9 1/2	6,500 Mountain Prod .....	11 1/2	10	11 1/2	+ 1 1/2
4 1/2	4 1/2	100 New Eng Oil Corp .....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	..
20 1/2	20	1,500 Northern Texas .....	20	20	20	..
2 1/2	1 1/2	3,600 No Am O & R .....	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/2
19 1/2	11	83,000 Noble Oil & Gas. ....	17	11	17	+ 0.3
22 1/2	15	4,500 Northwest Oil .....	22	15	22	+ 0.2
82	70	15,900 Omar O & G, new 75.	75	70	71	- 0.4
00	.06	1,000 Ohio Ranger .....	.06	.06	.06	..
5 1/2	4 1/2	200 Pennock Oil .....	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	- 1/4
4 1/2	4	2,400 Prem R & M .....	4 1/2	4	4 1/2	..
5 1/2	5	400 Producers & Ref. ....	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	..
00	.99 1/2	380 Pure Oil 8 1/2 pf. ....	100	100	100	+ 1/2
55	.40	1,900 Red Rock O & G. 56	.50	.50	.56	+ 16
6 1/2	5 1/2	2,000 Ryan Cons .....	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	+ 400
07	.06	5,000 Sequoyah O & R .....	.07	.06	.07	..
14 1/2	12 1/2	5,000 Salt Creek Prod. ....	14 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1 1/2
3 1/2	3	1,900 Sapulpa Ref .....	3 1/2	3	3 1/2	..
12 1/2	10 1/2	31,200 Skims Pet .....	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/2
5 1/2	4 1/2	8,900 Skelly .....	5 1/2	4 1/2	5	+ 1/2
.02	.02	1,000 Southwest Oil .....	.02	.02	.02	..
5	2 1/2	11,000 Sou P & R .....	4 1/2	2 1/2	4	+ 1/2
.32	.32	1,000 Southern Sta C C. ....	.32	.32	.32	..
.03	.02	1,000 Texas Ranger .....	.03	.03	.03	+ 0.1
.75	.66	101,300 Texas Oil & Land. 75	.69	.71	.71	+ 0.5
2 1/2	11	250 Tidal Ogea .....	11	11	11	- 1/2
00	.85	400 Victoria Oil .....	.85	.85	.85	..
.32	.25	17,000 West States Oil .....	.32	.25	.31	+ 0.5
2 1/2	2 1/2	200 W L O & R .....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	- 1/2
3 1/2	2 1/2	6,700 Wilcox Oil & Gas 3 1/2	2 1/2	3	3 1/2	+ 3/4
.75	.70	800 Woodburn Oil .....	.75	.71	.71	+ 0.1
38	27	255,800 Y Oil & Gas. ....	37	28	33	+ 0.6



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## Bonds

## Bonds

## UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES

	Bid	Offered		
Consol. 2s, April, 1930.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 6731
Old 4s, 1925.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 6731
Conversion 3s, 30 days from date of issue.....	98	98	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 6731
Liberty 3 1/2s, 1932-47.....	97.72	97.80	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 6731
Liberty 1st 4s, 1932-47.....	97.80	98.00	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 6731
Liberty 2d 4s, 1927-42.....	97.76	97.96	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 6731
Liberty 2d 4 1/2s, 1927-42.....	97.90	98.00	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 6731
Liberty 1st 2 1/2s, 1932-47.....	97.90	100.00	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 6731
Liberty 1st 4 1/2s, 1932-47.....	97.90	98.00	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 6731
Liberty 3d 4 1/2s, Sept. 15, 1928.....	98.04	98.08	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 6731
Liberty 4th 4 1/2s, 1933-38.....	98.06	98.10	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 6731
Panama 2s, 1901.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 6731
Panama 3s, 1901.....	92	94	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 6731
Victory 3 1/2s, 1922-23.....	100.24	100.26	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 6731
Victory 4 1/2s, 1922-23.....	100.24	100.30	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 6731
Philippine 4s.....	App. on req.		C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 6731
Hawaiian 5 1/2s.....	App. on req.		C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 6731
Porto Rico 3 1/2s.....	App. on req.		C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 6731
Philippine 5 1/2s, 1941.....	104	105	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813

## FOREIGN SECURITIES, INCLUDING NOTES

## GOVERNMENT ISSUES

AUSTRIA:				
Austrian 6s treas. notes.....	20	35	Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Pl., N.Y.C.....	Hanover 8300
Austrian 6s (Govt.).....	20	26	C. B. Richard & Co., 29 B'way, N. Y. C.....	Whitehall 500
ARGENTINA:				
Argentine 4s, 1896-1900.....	52	53	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Argentine 4s, 1897.....	53 1/2	54 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Argentine 4s, Recs.....	52 1/2	53 1/2	A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.....	Rector 6330
Argentine 4s, Unification.....	51 1/2	52 1/2	A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.....	Rector 6330
Argentine 4s, 1897.....	52	52 1/2	Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Pl., N.Y.C.....	Hanover 8300
Argentine 5s, Recession 4s.....	53 1/2	54 1/2	Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Pl., N.Y.C.....	Hanover 8300
Argentine 5s, 1945.....	72 1/2	73 1/2	Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Pl., N.Y.C.....	Hanover 8300
Argentine 5s, 1945 (220 pieces).....	70	70 1/2	Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Pl., N.Y.C.....	Hanover 8300
Argentine 5s, 1909, large.....	72 1/2	73 1/2	A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.....	Rector 6330
Argentine 5s, 1909, small.....	68 1/2	70 1/2	A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.....	Rector 6330
Argentine 5s, 1915 (220 pieces).....	73	73 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Argentine Int'l 5s, 1945 (listed numbers).....	77	78	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
BELGIUM:				
Belgian Rest. 5s, 1919.....	67 1/2	67 1/2	Jerome B. Sullivan & Co., 44 Broad St., N.Y.C.....	Br. 1723
Belgian Int. Restoration 5s, '19.....	65	68	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Belgian Premium 5s, 1920.....	75	77	Jerome B. Sullivan & Co., 44 Broad St., N.Y.C.....	Br. 1723
A. A. Belgian 5s, 1920.....	75	79	A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.....	Rector 6330
Belgian Restoration 5s, 1919.....	65	70	A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.....	Rector 6330
Belgian Restoration 5s, 1919.....	66 1/2	68	Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Pl., N.Y.C.....	Hanover 8300
Belgian Premium 5s, 1920.....	75	78	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Belgian Premium 5s, 1920.....	75	77	Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Pl., N.Y.C.....	Hanover 8300
Belgian External 6s, 1925.....	105 1/2	106	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Belgian 7 1/2s, 1945.....	105 1/2	106	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Belgian 8s, 1941.....	105 1/2	106	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813







## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Open Security Market

## Open Security Market

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

## RAILROADS—Continued

Bid	Offered	
Adirondack P. & L. 1st 5s, 1950.	96	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Adirondack El. Pow. 1st 5s, '62	87	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Alabama Power Co. 1st 5s, '46	87	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Alabama Power Co. 1951.	96 1/2	Vilas & Hickey, 49 Wall St., N. Y. C. .... Hanover 4245
Am. Citrus 5-6s col. tr., 4.63, '19	53	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Am. Light & Trac. Co. 6 1/2s, '25	96	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Am. P. & L. Ser. A deb. 6 1/2s, 1916	87	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Am. Pow. & Lt. 8s, 1941.	104	Vilas & Hickey, 49 Wall St., N. Y. C. .... Hanover 4245
Amer. Pub. Util. 1st 5s, 1942.	88 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Am. Water Works & El. 5s, '34	72	Otto Billo, 37 Wall St., N. Y. C. .... Hanover 6247
Appalachian Pow. Co. 1st 5s, '41	82	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Appalachian Pow. Co. 2d 7s, '36	95	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Asheville P. & L. Co. 1st 5s, '42	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Baldwin Water, C. & 1st 5s, '37	82	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Burlington G. & L. 1st 5s, '35	75	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Bloomington, Decatur & Cham-		
plain Ry. Co. 1st ref. 5s, 1940.	65	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Burling. Ry. & Lt. Co. 1st 5s, '32	45	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Butte El. & P. Co. 1st 5s, '31	90	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Carolina Power & Lt. 1st 5s, '38	88	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Cedar Rap. Mfg. & P. Co. 1st 5s, '53	92	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Central Pow. & Lt. 6s, 1946.	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Gen. Sta. El. Corp. 3 1/2s notes, '22	98	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Cities Service, Del., 1904.	80 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Cleveland Elec. Co. 5s, '38	93	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Cleveland El. Illum. 7s, 1935.	105	Rauscher & Mackay, 15 Broad St., N.Y.C. Hanover 4433
Cleveland El. Illum. 7s, 1941.	101	Rauscher & Mackay, 15 Broad St., N.Y.C. Hanover 4433
Col. St. Ry. Co. 1st con. 5s, '32	75	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Columbus Ry. Pow. & Lt. 6s, '41	93 1/2	Vilas & Hickey, 49 Wall St., N. Y. C. .... Hanover 4245
Colorado Pow. Co. 1st 5s, 1933.	82	John Nickerson Jr., 61 B'way, N.Y.C. Bowl Gr. 6840
Con. C. & P. 1st ref. 5s, '62	66	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Conn. L. & P. 1st ref. 7s, '51	103	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Consumers Power Co. 1st 5s, '36	91	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Dallas P. & L. Co. 1st 5s, 1949.	88	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
D. U. & C. 1st 5s, '23	80	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Denver G. & E. Co. 1st ref. 5s, '31	83	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Duquesne Light 6s, 1949.	100 1/2	Vilas & Hickey, 49 Wall St., N. Y. C. .... Hanover 4245
Economy L. & P. Co. 1st 5s, '56	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Elec. Dev. Co. 1st 5s, 1933.	90	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
El. Dev. Co. 1st 5s, 1933.	90 1/2	John Nickerson Jr., 61 B'way, N.Y.C. Bowl Gr. 6840
Elmira W. L. & Ry. 1st 5s, '36	78	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Empire Dist. Elec. Co. 1st 5s, '49	75	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Fl. Worth Pow. & Lt. 5s, 1931.	85	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Gal. Home. Elec. Ry. 1st 5s, '54	74	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Georgia-Carolina Pow. 1st 5s, '32	69	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Georgia L. Ry. & Pow. 1st 5s, '41	90	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Ill. Western Pow. 1st 5s, '46	80	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Houston Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1925.	92	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Houston L. & Pow. 5s, 1931.	83	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Hydro P. Co. ref. & imp. 5s, '51	92	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Idaho Power Co. 1st 5s, 1947.	82	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Indiana Gas & Elec. 1932.	82	W. O.
Indiana Power 7 1/2s, 1941.	99	102
Kansas City P. & L. 8s, 1940.	104	106
Kan. City P. & L. 1st 8s, 40.	104	106
Knoxville Ry. & Lt. 8s, ext.	68	72
5s, 1946.	85	85
Knoxville Trac. Co. 1st 5s, '38	85	90
Laclede Gas Lt. Co. 1st ref. 7s, '29	96	97 1/2
Laurens Pow. Co. 1st 5s, '46	91	92 1/2
Los Angeles Ry. Corp. 1st & ref.	72	75
5s, 1940.	92	95
Mad. River Pow. Co. 1st 5s, '35	92	95
Manitoba Pow. Co. 1941.	90 1/2	94
Memphis St. Ry. Co. conv. 5s, '45	60	63
Merchants Heat & Lt. ref. 5s, '22	97 1/2	98 1/2
Middle West Oil, A. 8s, 1935.	98	98
Middle West Oil, B. 8s, 1940.	98	100
Mil. Ry. & Lt. Co. 1st 5s, '26	92	95
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. Co. ref. &	82	86
ext. 4 1/2s, 1931.	85	85
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. Co. gen. ref.	81	85
5s, 1931.	85	85
Mil. Light, Heat & Trac. 5s, '20	88	93
Min. St. Ry. & St. Paul City		
Ry. joint con. 5s, 1928.	82 1/2	85
Miss. Ry. Pow. Co. 1st 5s, '31	88 1/2	88 1/2
Miss. River Pow. Co. 7s, 1935	98	98 1/2
Miss. Val. Gas & Elec. Co. coll.	96	98
tr. 5s, 1922.	96	98
Monongahela Val. Tr. gen. 7s, '23	95 1/2	95 1/2
Mont. Lt. H. & P. 1st col. new	87	90
4 1/2s, 1932.	87	90
Mont. Lt. H. & P. 1st 5s, 1933.	87	90
Mont. Tram. & ref. 5s, 1941.	83	84
Nashville Ry. & Lt. 5s, 1935.	75	85
Nashville Ry. & Lt. 5s, 1938.	65	75
New Eng. Pow. Co. 1st 5s, '51	93	95
New Or. Ry. & Lt. gen. 4 1/2s, '35	93	95
N. Y. Edison 6s, 1941.	100 1/2	100 1/2
Niag. Lock & Ont. ref. 6s, '38	93	95
Niag. Lock & Ont. 5s, '44	92	95
Niagara Falls Power, 1932.	99 1/2	100 1/2
Norfolk & Port. Ry. 1st 5s, '36	71	77
Nor. Elec. 1st 5s, 1939.	73	77
Nor. P. & L. 1st 5s, 1939.	80	82
Northern Ont. L. & P. 1st 5s, '31	65	68
N. W. Elev. Ry. 1st 5s, 1941.	100 1/2	101 1/2
Ohio Pub. Service 7 1/2s, 1940.	100 1/2	101 1/2
Okla. Gas & El. 1st ref. 5s, '31	81 1/2	82
Omaha & C. 1st 5s, '32	81	82
Ontario Power Co. 1st 5s, 1943.	89	93
Pa. Pow. & Lt. Co. 1st 5s, '30	87	89
Pa. & Ohio Pow. & Lt. 7 1/2s, '40	90 1/2	91
Pa. Power & Lt. 5s, 1951.	101	102
Philadelphia Co. 6s, 1944.	95	95 1/2
Pa. & Ohio Pow. & Lt. 8s, 1930	97 1/2	98
Portland Gas & Coke 1st 5s, '40	86	90
Provincial L. H. & P. 5s, 1946.	87	93
Provincial Lt. H. & P. 1st 5s, '46	87	93
Puget Sd. Pow. & Lt. gen. 7 1/2s, '41	103 1/2	104 1/2
Rio de Janeiro Lt. & P. 5s, '35	78 1/2	79 1/2
Rio de Jan. Tr. Lt. & P. 5s, '35	78	79 1/2
Rio de Jan. Tr. Lt. & P. 1st 5s, '35	78 1/2	79 1/2
Rockford Elec. Co. 1st & ref. 5s, '39	82	87
St. Paul City Cable 1st 5s, '37	83	85
Salmon River Pow. Co. 1st 5s, '32	87 1/2	89 1/2
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre Tl. Corp.		
col. trust 6s, '34	76	W. O.
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre Tl. Corp.		
1st & ref. 5s, '31	73	78
Seattle Electric 1st 5s, 1930.	90	94
Seattle Electric 1st 5s, 1929.	90	94
Seattle-Everett 1st 5s, 1939.	79	83
Seattle Lighting 5s, 1940.	79	83
Shawinigan W. & P. 1st con. 5s, '34	95	97
Shawinigan W. & P. 1st 5s, '35	95	97
Shawinigan W. & P. 5 1/2s, '50	96 1/2	97
Shawinigan W. & P. 5s, '50	95	96
Shawinigan W. & P. 6s, '50	100	101 1/2
Southern Cal. Edison gen. 5s, '39	93	94
Southern Cal. Edison 1st ref. 6s, '44	90	100 1/2
Southern Cal. Edison 6s, '44	90 1/2	91
Southern Wis. Pow. 1st 5s, '38	68	71
Texas Power & Lt. 1st 5s, '37	87 1/2	89
Texas Power & Lt. 1st 5s, '37	87	88 1/2
Toronto Pow. Co. 1st 5s, '34	88	90
Tri-City Ry. & Lt. Ry. 5s, '23	85 1/2	87
Tri-City Ry. & Lt. 1st & ref. 6s, '30	83	85
Twin City Lt. & Trac. 6s, '35	68	W. O.
Twin States G. & E. 1st & ref. 5s, '33	73	77
Union Elec. Lt. & P. deb. 7s, '23	84	100
Union Elec. Lt. & P. deb. 7s, '23	84 1/2	85 1/2
United Light & Ry. Co. 1st 5s, '32	80	83
U. S. Pub. Serv. 1st 6s, '27	86	90
Wash.-Idaho W. L. & P. 1st 6s, '41	45	55
West. Penn. Traction 1st 5s, '60	73	75
Wis. Edison 6s, 1941.	91	94
Wis. Elec. Power 7 1/2s, '45	103	105
Wis. River Power 1st 5s, '41	78	81

## RAILROADS

Austin & N. W. 5s, J. & J., '41.	88	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
B. & O. P. L. & W. Va. 1st 4s, '41	74 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
B. & O. Tol. & Clin. 4s, '39.	75 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Birmingham & Rustland 4 1/2s, '27	70 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Bloomington, Dec. & Champ, 5s, '40	65	67
Buff. & Susq. 1st 4s, J. & J., '63	72	73 1/2
Burlington, C. R. & N. 5s, '34.	95 1/2	97
Butte, An. & B. 5s, '41.	92 1/2	93 1/2
Can. Atl. (Gen. Tr.) 4s, '35	62 1/2	63 1/2
Can. Atl. Ry. 4s, '35.	62 1/2	63 1/2
Can. North. Ry. 4s, 1930.	84	85
Can. North. Ry. 4s, 1930.	84	85
Cent. Ark. & E. 1st 5s, J. & J., '40	74	76
C. P. European 4s, M. & S., '46.	63 1/2	63 1/2
C. & O. Nor. Ry. 5s, A. & O., '45	84	84
Central Vermont 1st 5s.	70	73
Chattanooga Sta. 4s, J. & J., '57	72	74
Chi. & Alton 1st 5s, A. & O., '39	55 1/2	55 1/2
Chi. & E. 1st 5s, M. & N., '32.	86 1/2	87 1/2

		Bid	Offered	
Chl. Ind. & L. ref. 4s, J. & J., '47		75		Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Chl. Ind. & L. gen. 5s, M. & N., '66		79	82	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Chl. Mil. & St. P. gen. 4s, J. & J., '49		61 1/2	65	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
C. M. & St. P. European 4s, J. & J., '25		58	53 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
C. M. & St. P. gen. 4 1/2s, J. & J., '39		80 1/2	81 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
C. T. H. & S. E. Inc. 5s, Dec. '30		44	46	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Choctaw-Memphis 5s, J. & J., '49		85	90	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Cin. Lehigh & N. 1st 4s, M. & N., '42		75 1/2	75 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Cleve. & Mahon. Val. 5s, J. & J., '38		90	95 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
C. C. & C. St. L. ref. 6s, J. & J., '29		96 1/2	97 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
C. C. & C. St. L. Springfield & Columbus 4s, M. & S., '40.		77	77	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
C. C. & C. St. L. Cairo 4s, J. & J., '39.		80 1/2	82	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
C. C. & C. St. L. Cin. Wash. & Mich. 4s, J. & J., '31.		76	78	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Cleve. Term. & Val. 5s, M. & N., '35		76 1/2	76 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Col. & Honk. A. & O., '48		76	80	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Col. & Toledo 4s, F. & A., '35.		72 1/2	72 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Del. Riv. & Bridges, F. & A., '36		80	80	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Detroit & Mackinac 1st 4s, '35.		Want offer	Want offer	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Dul. S. S. & A. 5s, J. & J., '37		85	87	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Edmonton, D. & B. C. (gt. Al- bert) 1st 4s, A. & O., '37.		80	82	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Elie & Jersey 6s, J. & J., '55		83	85	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Gal. Harris & San Ant. 1st 5s, '31		94 1/2	95 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Gal. Hous. & H. 1st 5s, A. & O., '33		82	85	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
G. R. & I. 1st 4 1/2s, J. & J., '41.		87	87	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
G. R. & I. 2d 4 1/2s, J. & J., '41.		87	87	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Grand Trunk Pac. 3s, '62.		58 1/2	58 1/2	Alfred F. Ingold & Co., 74 B'way, N.Y.C., Bowl. Gr. 1454
Grd. Trunk Pac. 4s, '39 (Alb.)		77 1/2	78 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (Alb.) 4s, '42.		75 1/2	76 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (gt. Dom. of Can.)		75	76	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
G. T. Pac. (gt. Dom. of Can.)		58 1/2	59	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
G. T. Pac. Prairie Sec. 4s, '55.		60	61	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
A. & O. O. 5s, '55.		60	61	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
G. T. Mtn. Sec. 2d 4s, '55, A. & O.		60	61	Alfred F. Ingold & Co., 74 B'way, N.Y.C., Bowl. Gr. 1454
G. T. Pac. 4s, '52.		60	61	Alfred F. Ingold & Co., 74 B'way, N.Y.C., Bowl. Gr. 1454
G. T. Pac. Mtn. 4s, '52.		60	61	Alfred F. Ingold & Co., 74 B'way, N.Y.C., Bowl. Gr. 1454
G. T. Pac. Lake Super. 4s, '55.		61	62	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
G. T. Pac. L. Sup. 4s, '55, A. & O.		61	62	Alfred F. Ingold & Co., 74 B'way, N.Y.C., Bowl. Gr. 1454
G. T. Pac. (Alb.) 4s, '42.		75	76	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
G. T. Pac. Branch Line 4s, '39.		75 1/2	76 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
G. T. Pac. Sask. 4s, '39, M. & N.		77 1/2	78 1/2	Bennett M. Minton, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C. .... Broad 4379
Grand Western 4s, 1950.		71	72	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Gr. North Ry. of Can. 4s, A. & O., '34		73 1/2	73 1/2	Alfred F. Ingold & Co., 74 B'way, N.Y.C., Bowl. Gr. 1454
Gr. North Ry. of Can. 4s, '34.		73 1/2	73 1/2	Alfred F. Ingold & Co., 74 B'way, N.Y.C., Bowl. Gr. 1454
Green Star Steamship 7s, '22.		12	15	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Gulf Terminal Co. (Mobile) 1st 4s, '35.		69 1/2	70	Alfred F. Ingold & Co., 74 B'way, N.Y.C., Bowl. Gr. 1454
Harlem Riv. & Ft. Ches. 4s, '54		71	74	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Ill. Cent. col. 4s, '52.		83 1/2	84 1/2	Bennett M. Minton, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C. .... Broad 4379
Ill. Cent. col. 4s, M. & N., '53.		79 1/2	80 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Ill. Cent. & St. L. & N. O.		91 1/2	92 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
H. S. J. & P. 6s, '52.		70	74	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Ind. & Louiv. 1st 4s, '56.		58 1/2	59	Rauscher & Mackay, 15 Broad St., N.Y.C., Hanover 4433
International Ry. 5s, 1932.		58 1/2	59	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Kan. & Mich. 2d 5s, J. & J., '27.		93	95	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
K. C. Ft. S. M. & A. 4s, A. & O., '36		75 1/2	76 1/2	Bennett M. Minton, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C. .... Broad 4379
Kansas City Southern 3s, '50.		64 1/2	65	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
L. & W. 1st 5s, J. & J., '37.		92	95	Bennett M. Minton, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C. .... Broad 4379
Long Island, North Sh. Br. 3s, '32		85 1/2	88 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Louis. & Ark. 5s, M. & S., '27.		79	80	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Louis. & Jeff. Br. 4s, '45.		77	78 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
L. & N. S. Monon. H. 4s, J. & J., '52		72	73	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Macon Term. 1st 5s, 1949.		80	82	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Man. & S. W. Colonization 5s		88	91	Bennett M. Minton, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C. .... Broad 4379
Mason City & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s		35	38 1/2	A. S. H. Jones, 56 Wall St., N. Y. C. .... Hanover 0906
Mason City & Ft. D. 1st 4s, '55.		36	39	Bennett M. Minton, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C. .... Broad 4379
Meridian Term. 1st 4s, M. & N., '55		67	72	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Mil. & North. 1st 4 1/2s, J. & J., '34		84	86	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Mil. & North. con. 4 1/2s, J. & J., '34		84	86	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Minn. & St. L. 4s, '54.		71	72 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Mobile & Birm., P.L.S. 5s, J. & J., '45		Want offer	Want offer	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Mobile & Birm. gen. 4s, '45.		67	70	Bennett M. Minton, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C. .... Broad 4379
Mo. Pac. 3d ext. 4s, M. & N., '38		76	78 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Mo. Pac. & St. L. & Cairo 1st 4s		76	78 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Mobile Term. 1st 5s, 1949.		80	82	Bennett M. Minton, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C. .... Broad 4379
N. O. T. Gen. & Mex. Inc. 4s, A. & O., '35		102	103 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. O. Gt. North. 5s, 1955.		38	42	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
Newsp. & Cin. Bldgs. 4 1/2s, J. & J., '45		80	88	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d 6s, J. & J., '31		96	97	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. N. H. & H. European 4s, A. & O., '22.		53	54	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. Pa. & O. 4 1/2s, M. & S., '35		87	88	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. Pa. & O. 4 1/2s, '35.		87 1/2	87 1/2	Bennett M. Minton, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C. .... Broad 4379
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Bennett M. Minton, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C. .... Broad 4379
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s, 1962.		84	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. .... Rector 813
N. Y. State Ry. 4 1/2s				



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INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

PUBLIC UTILITIES—Continued

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Two River St. Corp. 1st mtg.		
Loan 62, 1923	93	95
U. R. Light & Heat 1st	90	95
Utah Fuel Co. 1st 62, 1931	85	90
Ward Baking Co. 1st 62, '37	82	95
Warner Sugar Refining Co. 1st	90	96 1/2
Wayne Coal 1st & 2d 62, '37	87	92
Webster Coal & Coke 1st con. 32, '42	84	89
West India Sugar Finance 7s, '29	87	89
West India Sugar Finance 7s, '29	87	89
Woodward I. Co. 1st con. 32, '32	73	76

	Bid	Offered
Stand. Gas & Elec. Co. 5% pf.	41 1/2	42 1/2
Tenn. Ry. & L. & P. Co. 6% cum. pf.	15 1/2	16
Tenn. Ry. & L. & P. Co. 6% cum. pf.	15 1/2	16
Texas Power & Light pf.	90	90 W. O.
Toledo Edison 8% pf.	95	95
Tri-City Ry. & L. & P. Co. 6% pf.	72	77
United Light & Ry. Co. 6% pf.	71	75
United Gas & Elec. Corp. com.	29	30 1/2
United G. & E. 1st pf.	27	33
United G. & E. 2d pf.	35 1/2	45
Utah Power & L. 7% pf.	90	92
Utah Power & L. 7% pf.	90	92
Western Power Co. com.	31	32
Western Power Co. 6% pf.	80	82
West. States G. & E. 7% cum. pf.	78	83
Wisconsin Edison, capital.	31	W. O.
Wisconsin Edison, 7% pf.	88	103
West Penn. Tr. & W. P. 1st pf.	17 1/2	18 1/2
West Penn. Tr. & W. P. 1st pf.	70	73 1/2
Yadkin River Power 7% pf.	89	95

Stocks

Stocks

STANDARD OIL SECURITIES

	Bid	Offered
Anglo-Am. Oil Co., Ltd.	17 1/2	17 3/4
Atlantic Refining Co. pf.	115	116
Borneo-Scribner Co.	325	340
Buckeye Pipe Line Co.	80	88
Cheesebrough Mfg. Co. Com.	175	180
*Continental Oil Co., new	142	145
Crescent Pipe Line.	28	30
Cumberland Pipe Line Co.	125	135
Eureka Pipe Line.	80	83
Galena Signal Oil Co. common.	105	107
Galena Signal Oil Co., new	105	107
Galena Signal Oil pf., old	40	42
Illinois Pipe Line.	165	170
Indiana Pipe Line Co.	87	89
International Pst. Co., Ltd.	14 1/2	15
National Transit Co.	28	29
New York Pipe Line Co.	142	145
Northern Pipe Line Co.	92	95
Ohio Oil Co.	265	270
Penn.-Mexican Fuel Oil.	16	18
Prairie Oil & Gas.	525	530
Prairie Pipe Line.	225	235
*Solar Refining.	390	370
Southern Pipe Line Co.	78	80
South. Penn. Oil Co.	180	185
Southwest Penn. Pipe Lines.	50	54
Standard Oil of Cal., 2 1/2 par.	96	96
Standard Oil of Ind., 2 1/2 par.	85 1/2	86 1/2
*Standard Oil of Kansas.	520	520
Standard Oil of Kentucky.	435	445
Standard Oil of Nebraska.	160	170
Standard Oil of New York.	355	360
Standard Oil of Ohio.	280	280
Standard Oil of Ohio.	114	115
Swan & Finch Co.	35	40
*Union Tank Car Co.	94	98
Union Tank Car Co. pf.	162	165
Vacuum Oil Co. pf.	315	325
Washington Oil Co.	30	35

PUBLIC UTILITIES

	Bid	Offered
Adirondack P. & L. Co. com.	15 1/2	16 1/2
Adirondack P. & L. Co. 7% pf.	81 1/2	84
Amer. G. & E. 10% com.	123	125
Amer. G. & E. 10% pf.	44 1/2	46
Amer. L. & Trac. Co. 5% com.	165	168
Amer. L. & Trac. Co. 5% pf.	92	92
Am. Water Wks. & El. com. 1st pf.	60 1/2	70
Am. Water Wks. & El. com. 1st pf.	22	22 1/2
Amer. Water Wks. Co. 4% com.	78	80
Amer. Power & L. Co. 4% com.	78	80
Amer. Power & L. Co. 4% pf.	85	87
Am. Public Utilities com.	5	10
Am. Public Utilities pf. 6%	16 1/2	20
Appalachian Power Co.	6	7
Appalachian Power Co. 7% pf.	30	33
Arkansas L. & Pow. Co. pf.	12	16
Arkansas L. & Pow. Co. 7% pf.	53	62
Asheville Pow. & L. Co. 7% pf.	85	95
Augusta-Aiken Ry. & El. com.	1	4
Augusta-Aiken Ry. & El. pf.	6	6
Cal. Ry. & P. 1st pf.	17	21
Carolina Pow. & L. Co. com.	31	34
Carolina Pow. & L. Co. 7% pf.	91	94
Central Maine Power Co. com.	35	40
Central Maine Power Co. 6% pf.	77	80
Central Maine Power Co. 7% pf.	95	100
Cent. States Elec. Corp. com.	7	8 1/2
Cent. States Elec. Corp. 6% pf.	61	64
Cities Service, bankers' shares.	17 1/2	18
Cities Service, bankers' shares.	17 1/2	17 1/2
Cities Service com.	160	161
Cities Service com. common.	164	167
Cities Service, pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2
Cities Service Co. 6% pf.	31 1/2	32 1/2
Cities Serv. Co. pf. 6% cash scrip.	12 1/2	13
Cities Serv. Co. com. stock scrip.	12 1/2	13
Cities Service com. cash scrip.	7 1/2	8 1/2
Cities Service pf. cash scrip.	8 1/2	9
Cleve. Elec. Illum. Co. com.	163	168
Cleve. Elec. Illum. Co. 6% pf.	163	168
Cleve. Elec. Illum. Co. 8% pf.	163	168
Cleve. Elec. Illum. Co. 8% pf.	164	167
Colorado Power Co. 7% pf.	83	85
Colorado Power Co. com.	84	94
Commonwealth Ed. Co. 5% com.	112	118
Commonwealth Ed. Co. & L. com.	78 1/2	80
Commonwealth P. R. & L. 6% pf.	43 1/2	45
Consumers Pow. 6% pf. (ex div.)	78 1/2	80 1/2
Cont. Gas & Elec. com.	20	25
Cont. Gas & Elec. 6% pf.	62	65
Cumberland Co. 1st 62, '37	13	18
Cumt'd County P. & L. 6% cum. pf.	64	68
Dayton Pow. & L. Co. com.	49	53
Dayton Pow. & L. Co. 6% pf.	80	84
Dayton Pow. & L. Co. 6% pf.	46	54
Dayton Pow. & L. Co. 6% pf.	79	83
Edison 6% capital (ex div.)	101	103
Duluth Edison Co. 6% pf.	68	73
Duluth-Superior Trac. Co. com.	14	16
Duluth-Superior Trac. Co. pf.	25	28
Duquesne Light Co. 7% pf.	98	102
Duquesne Light Co. 7% pf.	98	104
East. Tex. Elec. Co.	81 1/2	W. O.
East. Tex. Elec. Co. 6% com. pf.	79	82
Elec. Bond & Share Co. 6% pf.	90	91
Federal Light & Trac. Co. com.	101 1/2	105
Federal Light & Trac. Co. 6% pf.	87	90
Fl. Worth 1st L. 7% pf. (ex div.)	87	W. O.
Gen. Am. Tank Cars pf.	88	92
Gen. Gas & Elec. com.	2	5
Gen. Gas & Elec. com. 5% pf.	34	36
Gen. Gas & Elec. 7% cum. pf.	87	W. O.
Idaho Power 7%	87	W. O.
Illinois Traction Co. com.	28 1/2	29 1/2
Illinois Traction Co. 6% pf.	73	W. O.
Iowa Ry. & Light Co. 6% pf.	78	79
Kan. Gas & Elec. 7% pf. (ex div.)	89	93
Kentucky Security Co.	5	10
Kentucky Sec. Corp. 6% pf.	46	47
Lehigh Pow. Sec. Co. capital.	84	88
Michigan State Tel. pf.	82	85
Miss. River Power Co. com.	66	73
Miss. River Power Co. 6% pf.	134	146
Mont. Tram. & Pr. Co., Ltd.	72	74
cum. 10% partic. pf.	138	140
Nat. L. H. & P. com.	2	3
Nat. L. H. & P. com.	25	32
Nat. Power Co. 7%	95	95
New Eng. Pr. Co. 6% cum. pf.	96	90
Nias Falls Pr. Co. 7% pf. (ex div.)	98	100
Nor. Ont. L. & Pr. Co. com.	7 1/2	9
Nor. Ont. L. & Pr. Co. 6% cum. pf.	83	86
Nor. States Pow. Co. 6% com.	83	86
Nor. States Pow. Co. 7% pf.	87 1/2	88 1/2
Nor. States Pow. Co. warrants.	2	5
Pac. Gas & Elec. Co. 6% pf.	87	88
Pac. Gas & Elec. Co. 1st pf.	96 1/2	98 1/2
Pac. Pow. & L. 7% pf.	95	96
Portland Gas & Coke 7% pf.	87	93
Puget Sd. Pow. & L. Co. com.	28	30
Puget Sd. Pow. & L. Co. 6% cum. pf.	90	92
Republic Ry. & L. Co. pf.	6 1/2	6 1/2
Republic Ry. & L. Co. pf.	25	W. O.
Scranton Elec. 6% pf.	75	79
South Cal. Edison Co. 8% com.	97 1/2	98 1/2
South. Cal. Edison Co. 8% pf.	106	W. O.
Shen. Gas & Elec. Co. com.	14 1/2	15 1/2

	Bid	Offered
Ala. Gt. Southern ordinary.	45	47
Ala. Gt. Southern pf.	51	55
Canadian Southern.	13	15
Cleveland & Pittsburgh 7%	36 1/2	38 1/2
Fl. Wayne & Jackson pf.	98	100
Illinois Central leased line.	69	70
Kalamazoo Allegan & R. R.	60	70
Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.	64	66
Min. St. P. & S.S.M. 1st pf.	76	78
Morris & Essex.	133	135
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & C. pf.	105	110
St. Louis Bridge 1st pf.	51	54
Tunnel R. R. & C. 7% pf.	45	48
Valley R. R.	93	95

RAILROADS

	Bid	Offered
Bennett M. Minton, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.	4379	
Bennett M. Minton, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.	4379	
Bennett M. Minton, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.	4379	
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Bennett M. Minton, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.	4379	
Bennett M. Minton, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.	4379	
Bennett M. Minton, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.	4379	

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

	Bid	Offered
Aluminum Mfg. Co., Inc. 7% pf.	70	75
Am. Radiator Co. 7% pf.	110	110
Am. Rolling Mill 7% pf.	95	100
Am. Type Foundry Co. 7%	85	87
Am. Thermos Bottle com.	60	60
Barnard Bros. & Spindler 1st pf	94	98
Borden's Cond. Milk Co. 6% pf.	91	94
Brighton Mills, Class A 7% pf.	71	82
Brunswick Balle-Co. Co. 7% pf.	85	90
Bucyrus Co. 7%	85	88
Burroughs Add. Mach. common.	127	131
Carlisle Tire common.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Childs Co. 7% pf.	90	100
Cling Cutlery, Light A.	3	5
Colorado Power com.	3	5
Commercial Finance units.	10	10
Congoleum Co. 7% pf.	77	83
Continental Motors 7%	80	85
Dodge Mfg. Co. 7% pf.	94	99
Douglas Shoe Co. 7% pf.	97	97
Eastern Steel com.	23	30
Edwards Oil & Refining.	4	5
Elman Magneto 7% pf.	29	30
Empire Steel & Iron.	15	20
Empire Steel & Iron pf.	35	40
Farrell, Wm. Co., 7% pf.	92	96
First Peoples Trust units.	55	55
Firestone Tire & Rubber 7% pf.	70	75
Firestone Tire & Rubber com.	45	50
First Peoples Trust units.	255	260
Flak Rubber Co. 7% pf.	67	68
Foundation Co. (ex div.)	65	70
Ford Motor of Canada.	255	260
Grain & Cattle Co. 7% pf.	92	95
H. H. Franklin pf.	92	95
Gillette Safety Razor (812).	182	184
Gen. Fire Extinguisher stock.	135	150
Goodyear T. & R. 5% prior pf.	65	68
Goodyear T. & R. 5% pf.	54	58
Goodyear T. & R. 7% pf.	24 1/2	26 1/2
Graton & Knigh. Mfg. 7% pf.	44	50
D. W. Griffith, Class A.	7 1/2	8 1/2
Gl. Atlan. & Pac. Tea Co. 7% pf.	98	103
H. H. Western Sugar Co. 7% pf.	96	102
Hart Oil, new.	3 1/2	4 1/2
Holly Sugar Co. 7% pf.	32	34
Hupp Motor Co. com. 7% pf.	92	98
Hydraulic Steel conv. 7% pf.	40	40
Imperial Oil of Canada.	102	105
Indiana & Illinois Coal Co. 7%	58	58
Libby-Owen Glass com.	95	102
Libby-Owen Sheet Glass 7%	95	100
Lima Locomotive Co. com. 7%	80	85
Merk & Co. 5%	60	65
Mutual Finance units.	10	10
Midwest & Gulf common.	4	4 1/2
National Equitable Inv. units.	190	210
Onida Community Silver.	24	24
Packard Motor Car Co. 7% pf.	64	65 1/2
Packard Motor car pf.	64	65
Palmer Motor Co. 7% pf.	63	67
Penney (J. C.) Co. 7% pf.	90	95
Piggy Wiggly com.	44	47
Piggy Wiggly pf.	70	74
Preston & Gamble.	125	128
Preston & Gamble 8%	135	145
Preston & Gamble 8% pf.	135	145
Republic Motor Truck Co.	25	35
Rogers Milk units.	90	120
Rolls-Royce 7% pf.	30	36
R. J. Reynolds Tob. com. Cl. B	37 1/2	38 1/2
Royal Baking Powder 6% pf.	91	94
Savannah Sugar Ref.	85	90
Sherwin-Williams.	93	98
Steel Realty Develop. com.	10	13
Steinmetz Motor units.	63	80
L. R. Steel units.	95	104
Thompson Ry. & L. Co. pf.	40	50
Troy Laundry Machine com.	40	50
United Auto Stores com.	12	15
United Light Railways com.	29	30
Welch Grape Juice Co. 7% pf.	70	75
Wilby Corp. 8% pf.	8	8
Winchester Co. 7% pf.	57	63
Winchester Mills 7% pf.	96	100
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co. 7% pf.	90	100

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Offered
Bankers Trust	317	321
Bank of America.	178	183
Chatham & Phenix Nat. Bk. sta.	265	265
Chatham & Phenix Nat. Bk. sta.	38	37 1/2
Corn Exchange Bank rights.	24	26 1/2
First National Bank.	157	163
Guaranty Trust.	205	212
Irving National Bank.	325	342
Mecklenburg & Metals Nat. Bank	164	197
National City Bank.	317	321

SUGAR SECURITIES

	Bid	Offered
Central Aguirre Sugar Co.	50	63
Fajardo Sugar Co. (ex div.)	46 1/2	48 1/2
Federal Sugar Refining	99	99
National Sugar Refining	97	97
West India Sugar Finance pf.	62	65

TOBACCO SECURITIES

	Bid	Offered
American Tobacco scrip.	114 1/2	116
American Cigar common.	67	70
American Cigar 8% cum. pf.	81	85
George W. Helme com.	190	195
George W. Helme pf.	103	106
MacAndrews & Forbes common.	104	106
MacAndrews & Forbes pf.	89	92
Mengel Box Co.	25	26
Porto Rico-American Tobacco.	64	68
R. J. Reynolds com. A.	65	72
R. J. Reynolds com. B.	32	37 1/2
R. J. Reynolds pf.	106 1/2	107 1/2
Schulte Retail Stores.	29	32
Universal Leaf Tobacco com.	125	132
Weyman-Bruton com.	147	153
Weyman-Bruton pf.	164	166



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